

# THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

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A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## The Chronicle.

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### GOLD AND THE MONEY MARKET.

The special interest of Wall street turns just now on two points, the sudden fall of gold and the eccentric movements of the money market. As to gold, its decline on Wednesday disturbed the Treasury arrangement for buying bonds: as the limit of purchase was 113½, and within this, no more than \$34,300 could be accepted out of an offering of three millions. The clique are reported to have bought the two millions of gold sold on Thursday, and they probably gave a color to the report in order to keep alive the belief that they were still buying. In this they were not successful, for the general impression is that they have sold most of the heavy load they were carrying. They began to buy at 109 and followed up the market. If they have sold out at 114 to 115 they have, it is supposed, barely cleared themselves from loss.

The chief object in manipulating gold was, however, to use it as a lever to depress the stock market, where their chief interest lay. Such at least is the rumor. If it be true the gold market may probably afford once more, before long, a theatre for the masterly manoeuvres of these Erie speculators. Apart from some such perturbation, there is nothing likely to disturb gold, but the opinion is held that a slight upward turn may be expected from legitimate causes. The customs demand will be large, as a heavy aggregate of foreign goods have to be released from bond for the autumn business. Moreover, it is reasonable to

expect that the enlarged issue of national bank notes has a tendency to raise the premium on gold. These issues are now over 337 millions, and are steadily increasing. It is true these new bank notes are issued in place of three per cents, of which since Jan. 1, 1871, nearly 35 millions have been retired, while \$1,500,000 more will be retired at the end of this month, and \$1,300,000 more at the end of September. Still the notes of national banks possess more inflating power than the Clearing-House Certificates, which are only used as reserve; and possessing no other attributes of currency, are much less potent auxiliaries of inflation, than bank notes, the small denominations of which are the most active inflating ingredients a currency can contain.

Such are some of the circumstances that may tend to keep up the price of gold. On the other hand, the bullion product of this year will be large. The estimates vary, but the lowest puts it for the first six months at \$32,019,444, of which \$15,860,932 is silver, and \$16,158,521 is gold. This estimate would give 64 millions as our aggregate product of gold and silver for 1872. But the mines are said to be richer in yield and several new ones have been opened, so that the product may be much larger than the estimate. Another cause operating to check the advance in gold is the exports, some of which will soon begin to cause a supply of bills, and are indeed being to some extent used in anticipation by the foreign brokers. On the whole, then, there is some ground for the opinion that gold under the influence of these evenly balanced forces may easily be moved by the breath of speculation, but without it will be nearly stationary.

As to the money market the changes of this week have fully justified our repeated cautions, and preclude the necessity of very much comment. The banks lost two millions more of their Legal Tender reserve last week, in consequence of the outflow of currency responsive to the re-discounting operations to which we referred last week. The Legal Tenders were thus reduced to \$52,533,400, and a further loss is anticipated in the bank statement to-day. The cause of this drain on the banks is two-fold. First: the public wish to borrow more than the banks can safely lend. In other words, there is a dangerous speculative spirit animating the community, the like of which has often been seen before, but rarely without its being the precursor of a more or less severe revulsion. Secondly: the banks are so anxious to make profits that they are willing to lend more than the rules of safe banking justify. The banks do this because it is to their interest, and they consult what is good for themselves rather than what is their general duty to the community and to the mercantile and financial good of the country. The banks are expanding to their utmost capacity, now that

trade is dull, although they well know that when the tide of business sets in they will be unable to meet it without monetary disturbance. Indeed, it is to be feared, there are some among the bank authorities and private bankers, so lost to a sense of public duty that they even help, and intentionally manœuvre to bring on or aggravate a monetary stringency. Rumor is even wicked enough to say that they have commanded aid in such machinations formerly from officials of the Treasury. If the last allegation was once true, it has long ceased to be so, as it was stopped by the publicity given to it by the Press. No suspicion of any such abuse has found utterance during Mr. Boutwell's administration.

As to the banks there is no prospect of checking these excesses unless aided by publicity. Let the press take up intelligently the inflation question, show its dangers, note its progress, point out the delinquents, and it will receive a notable arrest. Another condition indispensable for checking inflation is compulsory redemption of bank notes in New York. A third is the repeal of the Legal Tender provision as applied to bank notes. With this provision repealed, and metropolitan redemption enforced, the banks would lose much of their powers of inflation. At any rate a step would be taken in the right direction. And Congress, it is hoped, will take that step and impose these or some other adequate restrictions upon the banks early next session.

#### COAL AND CAPITAL.

Besides the economies and mining improvements which are likely to be developed by the coal famine in England it appears to be fruitful in some incidental results which may not be unserviceable to the mining interests of this country. We lately offered some remarks on the coal question, and ventured to express the opinion that the late advance in prices in England, though in part caused by augmented wages, limited supply and increasing demand, was largely due to a combination among interested parties to put up the rates, with a view to larger profits. Some very reasonable articles have appeared on the subject in the *Birmingham Gazette*, one of the oldest and most ably conducted newspapers in the coal regions of the Midland Counties of England. We find in these some remarkable confirmations of our views, to which we may hereafter refer more at length. The permanence of the advance is boldly denied by our cotemporary, who shows that a precisely similar set of phenomena have disturbed prices at several successive intervals, with just as much speculative excitement and derangement of business as at present, and that the result has always been a collapse, in which the tide of prices receded as fast as it had risen, and great prostration of general credit was the invariable consequence, which not many months hence will not improbably be repeated.

These facts, though in part confirmed by the Parliamentary Commissioners in their report on coal a year or two ago, and often urged in the leading newspapers, seem to have little effect on the public mind, and the opinion is inveterate and widely spread that the high line of prices now established for coal will be permanent, and that the manufacturing supremacy of England over other nations is consequently menaced.

This hallucination, we believe, will soon pass away; but meanwhile it has sent a number of English explorers here who are traversing our coal fields, holding secret interviews with our leading railroad magnates, declaring that they represent capital which is ready to invest itself for the development of our coal and iron product, if favorable reports can be given. These gentlemen are conducting their

inquiries with some secrecy, and we have not had as yet the pleasure of hearing from any of them in person the motives and objects of their visit. But from capitalists and leading financial firms whose evidence is undoubted we learn that their declared purposes are substantially what we have said.

Now we shall be little surprised if some of these men should turn out to be mere adventurers, without credit or influence; but the majority are perhaps in truth what they represent themselves; and in any case nothing but good can result to our mining interests from the exposition of their vast promise, inconceivable magnitude and easy development before the eyes of men of energy and discernment in England who have money to spend in mining adventures and have all their lives been connected with the production of coal and iron.

If we are rightly informed the inquiries hitherto made have chiefly been in two directions. The first was naturally in Pennsylvania, where the coal and iron interests have received so rapid a growth. To the known obstacles to that growth, namely—first, the high rate of interest on capital; and, secondly, the high wages of the workmen, seems to be now added a third, namely, the overwhelming power and the exclusive privileges of a monopoly. In the most available parts of the coal regions the mines are falling more and more into the hands of the great capitalists, who own or control the railroads. These capitalists, by discriminating freights or other means, make small mining interests unprofitable. Gradually the owners of these small interests are wearied out, give up the contest with their huge neighbors, and sell out their property, which thus contributes to swell the prodigious dimensions of the huge monopoly which is growing up. We are not now discussing the advantages or evils of this gradual absorption of the small mining interests by the large corporations. Much would require to be said on both sides of this controversy; we are merely recording what are said to be the facts. There is, indeed, nothing new in this. It has been frequently repeated and never denied. Last year, during the coal strike, we showed how the workmen were really helping the monopolists, by ruining the small capitalists, and adding one more to the powerful motives compelling them to sell their mines and go out of the business, leaving it to the great capitalists who could afford to stand great losses with a view to greater ulterior profits. This is a transitional stage in the history and development of the coal fields of Pennsylvania. It presents some repulsive aspects; but it has its good features, as may be seen from the fact that though the monopoly is now more concentrated and stronger than ever before, still we have coal cheaper and more steady than it has been for years.

On the British capitalists and their agents, however, the effect does not seem to have been so satisfactory, and they are said to be turning their attention to a second and more southerly field of investigation. What progress they have made among the singularly rich coal deposits of Western Virginia we shall probably hear before long. There are 16,000 square miles of coal lands in that new State. Its fields are certainly as rich, if not richer, than those of Pennsylvania. Hitherto almost inaccessible, they are rapidly being opened by railroad and river transportation. The coal deposits are about 100 miles separated from the iron ores, which are rich, varied, and in close proximity to exhaustless stores of lime. The development of these mines and the growth of an active iron manufacture in Virginia is a mere question of time. If the coal famine in England, and the excitement it has produced both there and here, should cause these rich treasures of our material wealth to be developed from the mines and made available a few years



earlier than would have otherwise occurred, both this country and England will be gainers by the achievement.

#### BARNARD'S IMPEACHMENT.

"A strong government," it has been said, "shows its strength in resisting evil; it is only the weak governments which cannot resist, but are obliged to succumb." In the light of this principle the history of the United States is rich in examples illustrating the force and vitality of republican institutions. One of the most recent is the Barnard impeachment, which is now occupying the public mind in both hemispheres, wherever there are commercial or financial men who own property here or have vested interests which can only flourish under the protection of an honest administration of justice and the sacred reign of law.

Seldom has the decision of any judicial tribunal been welcomed by so hearty an approval and so general a response as that of the High Court which has just deposed Judge George G. Barnard from the bench and has disqualified him from holding "any office of honor, trust or profit" in the future. Few men belonging to the defunct "Ring" have done so much to injure the financial interests of the country; or to bring discredit abroad and distrust at home on the honor of the bench and the bar, the administration of public justice, and the influence and character of our courts of law. He has deserved punishment as an unfaithful servant of the people, derelict in one of the greatest trusts which, by our laws, can be confided to any citizen. This punishment he has suffered in the highest form in which a Court of Impeachment can here inflict it. He is degraded and his social status is destroyed. Wherever he hides his head, on this continent or a wanderer in foreign lands, his infamy will have preceded him, and he will be pointed at by the finger of scorn as the notorious Barnard, the unjust judge.

It is gratifying to find that the vote for dismissal was unanimous. That for disqualification ought to have been so; but two members were against it, while the remaining thirty-three voted for it. The report is that criminal proceedings will be further instituted in a short time. This is possible; but we are inclined to doubt their expediency. Still, such proceedings would be in accordance with our constitution, and with the principles of our government, which limit impeachment to purely political offences, and deny the High Court of Impeachment the powers which it possesses in England, to touch the life or liberty or property of the citizen. Our Courts of Impeachment cannot imprison a man, or fine him, or compel him to make restitution. All they can do is to degrade him from office, and strip him of political power. As a compensation, however, an impeached convict may be tried over again, and is amenable to the civil or criminal tribunals. Hence arises the anomaly that in this case a man can be put on trial twice for the same offence, once before the Court of Impeachment, and again before the ordinary courts. In England it is a fundamental principle of constitutional liberty, as old as the laws of Edward the Confessor, that no man shall be put in jeopardy before the tribunals of his country more than once for the same offence. Here, as we have said, there is an exception in the single case of an impeached person. He, and he only, can be tried over again for the same offences for which he has been found guilty and sentenced and punished. Whether this will be done in Barnard's case the future will show. No similar precedent, we believe, is on record. The right exists, and may at any time be put in action in any particular case under the general limits of the constitution and the laws; but there are obvious objections against pressing such provisions unless conviction is absolutely sure.

The chief point of view in which it is our province to regard the degradation of Barnard is, however, its effect on our credit at home and abroad. How much we have suffered from the Ring villany as enacted in our courts of justice can never be fully known. For four or five years a cabal of swindling adventurers have seized on the government and filled the records of this State with public scandals and private outrages and affronts to every sentiment of patriotism, truth and honor such as we cannot find paralleled in Sismondi's annals of the Italian Republics. If a railroad was to be seized, an objectionable opponent to be imprisoned, a fat receivership to be given to a lean, hungry henchman, the Ring could rely on Barnard. At their control he would issue injunction after injunction, and prostitute all the chancery and common law powers of the highest of our courts to help and to protect them. Under such a state of corruption, who shall measure the injury done to our credit? And proportional thereto is the benefit we may hope to derive now the corrupt judge has been impeached, convicted and punished.

But this is only a beginning. Much remains to be done for the reform of our courts of laws, and for the purifying of the sacred temple in which unclean things have usurped the power and place of ministers of justice. Some new safeguards are required. What are they? We must not place the dearest interests of the country at the mercy of future Rings. We have done well to get rid of weak or plant or corrupt judges. Let us see to it that other weak men, ready to become equally pliant and equally corrupt do not take their places and receive their powers for evil.

#### BREADSTUFFS—THE WHEAT CROP.

The opening of a new crop year in cereal products, always an event of great interest and importance, was never more so than at present, for the reason that no settled views seem to prevail respecting the course of prices, the extent of supplies, or the probable wants of the great markets of the world. In this respect there is a marked difference in the wheat market between the present time and one year ago. Then, all was speculative confidence, in the face of a large crop of winter wheat in the Northern and Western States, large stocks and full prices. The principal basis for this confidence was the belief that France and Holland would be large importers; that Great Britain would need her usual supplies; and that the yield of the wheat growing countries of the world had been deficient. Neither assumption proved wholly correct, except that Great Britain would prove a free purchaser. But what was the result? Prices started off high, and there have been temporary advances that have operated disastrously, by prompting unfortunate operations, and raising false hopes.

The receipts at the Western markets show a falling off as compared with the previous crop year of about 700,000 bbls. of flour, and nearly seven million bushels of wheat, the aggregate being smaller than in either of the preceding three years; and in the meantime, the visible supply was reduced from 4,579,000 bushels to 2,676,000 bushels. The receipts on the seaboard during the first seven months of the calendar year (1872) showed a falling off in flour of 30,000 bbls., and of wheat aggregated only 7,232,000 bushels against 16,166,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. With a demand better maintained than the supply, prices naturally show some advance from last August, as will be seen from the following comparison:

	Aug. 11, 1871.	Aug. 20, 1872.
Flour, extra State, per bbl.	\$5 20@5 40	\$6 75@7 25
Wheat, No. 2 Spring, per bush.	1 30@1 33	1 49@1 54
Red Winter, "	1 37@1 40	1 50@1 55
Amber Winter, "	1 42@1 45	1 60@1 70
White, "	1 42@1 60	1 60@1 80

There is an apparent discrepancy in the dates selected, but owing to the lateness of the crop this season they bear about the same relation to their respective years.

The advance above shown has not been sufficient to remunerate holders, and prices, especially during the past few months, have been subject to some very wide fluctuations. The following are statistics of wheat at this market:

	1872.	1871.
Stocks on hand, Jan. 1, bushels.....	4,355,575	3,372,775
Receipts to Aug. 1.....	4,139,374	9,405,067
Total supply, 7 mos.....	8,494,949	12,777,842
Exports, 7 mos.....	5,009,637	9,330,185
	3,485,312	2,847,657
Stocks, Aug. 3.....	116,892	396,690

These figures, in connection with reduced stocks on hand, would indicate an increased consumption of wheat by our local millers, to the extent of more than a hundred thousand bushels per month over the previous year, but this includes the wheat that was sent South during the spring months.

We come now to consider the present condition of the market, and the prospects for the year to come. It may be remarked, in the first place, that on the Continent and on the Pacific slope of the United States the wheat crops have been large, and generally secured in good condition. In Great Britain and on the Atlantic slope of the United States there appears to be a deficiency not only in quantity, but in the quality of the yield, besides being unusually late, causing stocks to be reduced very low in the principal distributing markets. There is, at the same time, a marked absence of that speculative confidence, which caused a decided and well sustained advance in prices at the opening of last season. There is no salient point to seize upon, to stimulate the demand and inspire the confidence of holders. France will undoubtedly be in the mood if not under the necessity of marketing promptly all she has to spare—possibly more—and the shipments from California have for some time been on a scale of great magnitude. Again, the condition of the new crop on the Atlantic slope of the United States is not such as to justify storing it, with the inevitable result of its being forced upon the market at low prices. It would thus appear that the English markets are in danger of being glutted with wheat during the fall months, much of it undesirable in every point of view, coming upon a market relieved of all apprehension of a scarcity, and resulting in a decline in prices more or less severe.

And yet it may be doubted whether very low prices can be made permanent. It is evident that Great Britain presents a vast deficiency, and that no great contribution to her supplies can be made from this market, probably not so much as during the year which has just closed. The increased quantity obtained from other quarters may do little more than make good the falling off in the yield of Great Britain and the Atlantic slope of the United States.

But there is another consideration not to be lost sight of, and that is the probability of an increased consumption on the seaboard of the United States, as well as throughout the British Islands and France. The seaboard cities of the United States continue to increase rapidly in population, and manufactures at the West are prospering. There has been a great increase in the wages of operatives throughout Great Britain and the west of Europe. It has been proved that with labor well employed, consumption of food experiences a considerable increase over periods when labor is not well employed or well paid. To arrive at the consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom, we have compiled the following statistics for the first six months of 1871 and 1872:

	1872.	1871.
Stocks in principal markets Jan. 1.....	Quarters. 1,873,250	Quarters. 1,326,250
Deliveries of home grown wheat.....	5,253,296	6,981,940
Imports (including flour reduced to wheat)....	3,558,914	3,501,567
Total supply for six months.....	10,672,490	11,819,757

Exports.....	300,000	500,000
Stocks July 1.....	838,638	1,130,244
	1,138,638	1,630,244
To be deducted from total supply, and indicating consumption of.....	9,533,852	10,189,513

These figures show a falling off in consumption of 655,661 quarters, or more than five million bushels. But the first half of 1871 was very prosperous in Great Britain, as the result of the war on the Continent, and prices of flour were low, while the first half of 1872 was disturbed by strikes and some failures, and prices were higher. We look forward with much interest to the comparison which the last half of the two years will afford.

The exports from the United States of flour to other than European markets have been much greater in the past year than in most previous years, and have called for altogether different grades to meet the demand; so much so that "extra State" has almost ceased to be a standard quality in quoting the market. The British Provinces require one grade of flour, the West Indies another, and such shipments as have been made to Great Britain have embraced an unusual proportion of special brands.

It is apparent, from this review of the subject, that great prudence is demanded in handling the wheat crop of the world during the next few months. There are so many undefined and undefinable influences at work, or that may be brought into operation, that little confidence can be felt in any determined course of action.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

THE MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE NORTHWEST.—The statistics of development in the Northwest are among the most remarkable ever collected in this country of marvellously rapid progress, and, while showing the enterprising spirit of the people, also show the wonderful natural capacities of that section. Take, for example, the three comparatively new States of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. These were admitted to the Union not very many years since, and yet at the present time they have an aggregate population of not less than three millions. The increase in the value of real and personal property has also been remarkable during the past ten years; villages have grown into towns, and towns expanded into cities; agricultural operations are conducted on a scale unknown in any other country in the world; manufactures are firmly established, and trade conducted upon a permanent and substantial basis; great public enterprises are carried on with a liberality worthy of an enlightened and progressive community, and capital is seeking investment in the construction of new lines of railroad and the development of the mineral wealth which lies beneath the soil. To those of us who remember, as many who read this, doubtless, will when those who settled in those States were regarded as the adventurous pioneers of a civilization not likely to overtake them for very many years. If ever, it is difficult to realize how substantial and regularly developed is the progress of which we read such extraordinary accounts; but it is none the less a fact, and in such facts are founded the promise of our future national growth and prosperity.

ECONOMY IN MINING AND USING COAL.—Although the scarcity and high price of coal in England is having a most depressing effect upon many important branches of industry, the so-called "famine" is not without good results in directing attention to the necessity for cheaper methods of mining and greater economy in the consumption of coal. Much interest is now felt in the invention of coal cutting machinery to supersede hand labor in the mines, and the offer of liberal bounties for the best machine for this purpose has so stimulated inventive talent that several of great practical value have already been put to work. One of them, it is said, will do the work of from twenty to thirty skilled miners, at a great saving of coal, twenty-five per cent. of which at least is wasted when blasted out. With machinery of this character in general use, much of the labor now employed in mines can be dispensed with, the troubles from strikes will be diminished, and the production of coal largely increased with an actual saving in working expenses. These results are certainly to be desired, even in this country. The natural supplies of fuel are, to be sure, practically unlimited, but the price to the consu-



mer is determined by the cost of mining and transportation to market. Hence an economy, however small, in the working of our mines, will directly benefit all branches of manufacture by ultimately securing cheaper and more abundant coal, and while we are not driven to it by a necessity similar to that which compels our British neighbors, our mine owners will not long neglect to avail themselves of the best results reached by the experiments now in progress in the English, Scotch and Welsh mines.

Another important result of the "famine" is that it has taught the necessity for greater economy in the consumption of fuel and much attention is now devoted to the improvement of furnaces, &c., with a view to securing more perfect combustion, and obtaining from a given amount of coal, a greater amount of heat or power than is possible by any system which permits a considerable portion of unconsumed carbon to escape. Experimental tests have shown that a pound of coal, entirely consumed, can be made to evaporate nearly twice as much water as is evaporated in ordinary steam boilers to the pound of fuel consumed in the furnaces beneath them, and to attain these experimental results in actual practice is, at present, the object of much careful research. A new stimulus has also been given to the efforts always making to economise fuel employed for domestic purposes by the improvement of cooking and heating apparatus. There is also great room for improvement in this respect in this country. We thus see that the "coal famine" in Great Britain is not without good results.

**LOCAL ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES.**—The rapid progress made during the past year in the construction of the East River suspension bridge gives promise that that important work will be pushed to completion without unnecessary delay. Of the benefits to result from the establishment of improved facilities of communication between this city and Brooklyn, especially in the Winter season, when ferriage is rendered difficult and uncertain by the great fields of ice which often impede navigation, it is not necessary to speak. The structure will be, when completed, one of the most extensive of the kind ever built. Measures have also been taken by the Commissioners of Public Parks to carry out at once the plan providing for a suspension bridge over and a tunnel under the Harlem River, for the establishment of better communication between the Counties of New York and Westchester. The Park Commissioners have given official notice that, in pursuance of section 3, chapter 53, of the Laws of 1871, the sum of \$250,000 to be applied to the construction of these works is to be raised from the sale of bonds of the denomination of \$1,000, payable January 1, 1892, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Other certificates will be issued from time to time until the whole amount authorized, \$1,500,000, shall have been raised. Engineers are now at work, making soundings and surveys, and it is probable that upon the close of the season the work will have been fairly undertaken.

#### CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks for the week ending August 23, 1872. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with, an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency:

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Connecticut— Stafford Springs.	The Stafford National Bank.....	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, approved in place of the National Park Bank of New York, approved.
North Carolina— Americus.....	The First National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved.
Minnesota— St. Paul.....	The Merchants' National Bank.....	The Central National Bank of New York, the First National Bank of Chicago, and the National City Bank of Milwaukee, approved.

#### New National Banks.

The following is a list of National Banks organized for the week ending Aug. 23, viz.:

Official No.	
2,028	The First National Bank of Clarinda, Iowa. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$35,000. N. B. Moore, President; J. S. McIntyre, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Aug. 19, 1872.
2,029	The Merchants' and Planters' National Bank of Montgomery, Ala. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Geo. B. Holmes, President; _____, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Aug. 19, 1872.
1,030	The First National Bank of Fergus Falls, Minn. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$35,000. Henry G. Page, President; James Compton, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Aug. 20, 1872.
2,031	The Ashabula National Bank, Ohio. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$52,145. Henry Fassett, President; J. Sam Blyth, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Aug. 22, 1872.

—Attention is directed to the new banking card of A. C. Kaufman, Esq., Charleston, S. C. Mr. Kaufman gives special and personal attention to the business of collections in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia.

### Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

#### RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— AUGUST 9.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam....	short.	12 1½ @ 12 2	Aug. 9.	short.	13. 1
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.67½ @ 25.72½	"	"	25.45
Hamburg.....	"	13.11½ @ 13.11½	"	3 mos.	13. 7½
Paris.....	short.	25.65 @ 25.75	"	short.	25.65
Berlin.....	3 months.	25.95 @ 26	Aug. 9.	3 mos.	111.35
Vienna.....	"	11.35 @ 11.40	"	"	6.31½
Frankfort.....	"	119½ @ 120	"	short.	118½
St. Petersburg.....	"	31½ @ 31½	"	3 mos.	32½
Cadiz.....	"	48 @ 48½	"	"	"
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52½ @ 52½	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	27.71½ @ 27.82½	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	27.77½ @ 27.82½	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	27.71½ @ 27.82½	"	"	"
New York.....	"	"	Aug. 9.	60 days.	108½
Rio de Janeiro.....	"	"	July 18.	90 days.	24½
Bahia.....	"	"	July 10.	"	24½ @ 24½
Valparaiso.....	"	"	June 29.	"	47½
Pernambuco.....	"	"	July 12.	"	24½ @ 24½
Singapore.....	"	"	July 21.	6 mos.	48. 8½ d.
Hong Kong.....	"	"	July 20.	"	6s. 1d.
Shanghai.....	"	"	"	"	"
Ceylon.....	"	"	"	"	"
Bombay.....	60 days.	1.10½ @ 13-16	Aug. 8.	6 mos.	1s. 11½ d.
Madras.....	"	1.10½ @ 13-16	"	"	"
Calcutta.....	"	1.10½ @ 13-16	Aug. 7.	6 mos.	1s. 11 3-16 d.
Sydney.....	"	"	June 21.	60 days.	¼ dis.

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Violent thunderstorms and heavy rains have been the main characteristics of the weather during the week. So heavy has been the down-pour that very great anxiety has been felt regarding the harvest, which has already been seriously delayed. Throughout the whole of the South of England a large quantity of wheat is now standing in shocks, awaiting the processes of carting and stacking, but the weather has been too adverse to enable the farmer to remove the produce to the barn. The less favorable accounts regarding the crops have naturally given firmness to the wheat trade, and although prices are rather high, yet a further advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter has been established. It is becoming evident that our crop will be deficient both in quantity and quality, and will require a large admixture of dry foreign wheat, if it is to be converted into a useful quality of flour. In the approaching season, therefore, good foreign wheat is certain to command an extensive sale.

That we shall receive adequate supplies of produce from abroad is now pretty certain. The abundance of the crops in France is confirmed, and as prices are very remunerative here we may expect a large importation in the course of a few weeks. An abundant crop in France, at a time when French embarrassments are great, is significant, and may have an effect upon our wheat trade altogether unlooked for. During the season just concluding France sold a very considerable quantity of barley in our market, and continued to forward supplies, even though the prices of all feeding stuffs, owing to their abundance, were low. It is very probable, therefore, that when the finest English wheat is worth about 66s. per quarter France may part with a large proportion of her crop, and convert it into coin, which is so much needed at the present time. Such a course might cause France to be an importer during the closing weeks of the season; but it is nevertheless considered to be more than probable. In Germany the crops are also good, but from the South of Russia very variable reports have been received.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of grain and flour into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz., from Aug. 26 to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding period in the three previous seasons:

	IMPORTS.			
	1871-2.	1870-1.	1869-70.	1868-9.
Wheat.....cwt.	36,575,621	31,918,697	36,328,063	25,663,173
Barley.....	11,641,079	7,399,132	7,375,407	8,663,341
Oats.....	10,155,787	9,451,238	10,515,378	5,660,063
Peas.....	1,013,841	937,265	1,850,370	1,127,683
Beans.....	3,105,400	1,993,291	1,886,809	2,342,548
Indian Corn.....	19,348,476	14,838,940	16,738,832	12,577,997
Flour.....	3,086,540	4,162,338	5,661,814	3,575,067
	EXPORTS.			
	1871-2.	1870-1.	1869-70.	1868-9.
Wheat.....cwt.	2,202,745	3,232,041	956,042	163,703
Barley.....	16,442	111,510	99,826	103,293
Oats.....	106,592	1,458,422	631,445	123,705
Peas.....	10,156	56,670	14,376	26,069
Beans.....	3,060	18,541	3,161	4,694
Indian Corn.....	29,787	74,139	16,354	4,491
Flour.....	82,536	1,349,451	93,924	32,083

The French loan was dull in the early part of the week, but during the last three days there has been some influential buying,

For money there has been a firm demand, and the rates of discount have been well maintained; but the Directors of the Bank of England have not altered their minimum quotation, which is still  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. The return of the Bank of England is favorable; and although about £1,000,000 in gold has been sent to Germany this week, our importations of the precious metals, chiefly gold, have been sufficiently extensive to admit of large supplies being sent into the bank. There has been, therefore, a considerable addition to the stock of gold held by the bank, but the total reserve shows only a trifling increase, owing to the augmented note circulation. The prices for money are as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Bank rate.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	4 months' bank bills.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{4}{5}$
Open-market rates:		6 months' bank bills.....	4 @ $\frac{4}{5}$
30 and 60 days' bills.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$	4 and 6 months' trade bills.....	$\frac{4}{5}$ @ $\frac{5}{5}$
3 months' bills.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$		

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are subjoined:

	Per cent.
Joint stock banks.....	$\frac{3}{4}$
Discount houses at call.....	$\frac{3}{4}$
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	$\frac{3}{4}$
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	3

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair second quality, and the weekly Clearing House return compared with the four previous years:

	1863.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	25,147,260	24,315,275	24,463,777	26,03,001	27,013,219
Public deposits.....	3,088,830	3,241,671	5,006,067	4,704,477	7,136,576
Other deposits.....	20,306,739	18,592,314	20,695,765	22,873,054	23,973,408
Government securities.....	11,340,131	14,406,679	12,483,861	14,468,368	13,557,070
Other securities.....	16,149,757	14,014,522	22,207,571	16,98,885	24,620,256
Reserve of notes and coin.....	11,367,469	11,904,006	10,399,956	14,609,481	11,603,447
Gold and bullion.....	20,880,729	20,694,661	19,080,696	25,086,466	23,185,122
Bank rate.....	2 p. c.	3 p. c.	$\frac{5}{4}$ p. c.	2 p. c.	$\frac{3}{4}$ p. c.
Consols.....	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	92 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	92 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Price of wheat.....	57s. 11d.	51s. 8d.	54s. 11d.	58s.	59s. 5d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	10d.	13d.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	10d.
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d quality.....	1s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	1s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	1s. 1d.	1s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	1s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Clearing House return.....	60,915,000	57,936,000	69,063,000	79,675,000	113,936,000

The following are the quotations for money at the leading Continental cities:

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris.....	5	$\frac{4}{5}$	Lisbon and Oporto.....	7	7
Amsterdam.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	St. Petersburg.....	6	7
Hamburg.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	Brussels.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{5}$
Berlin.....	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	Turin, Florence and Rome.....	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frankfurt.....	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	Antwerp.....	4	$\frac{3}{4}$
Vienna and Trieste.....	5	5	Bremen.....	3	$\frac{3}{4}$
Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona.....	6	6	Leipzig.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{5}$

In the exchange market there has been no important variation. Large supplies of gold have arrived from New York, and although about £1,000,000 has been sent to Germany, a considerable amount has been sent into the bank. In the value of silver and dollars no change has taken place. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

	GOLD.	s. d.	s. d.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	77 9	@ 77 9
Bar Gold, fine.....	per oz. standard, last price.	77 9	@ 77 9
Bar Gold, Refinable.....	per oz. standard, last price.	77 11	@ 77 11
South American Doubloons.....	per oz.	73 9	@ 73 9
United States Gold Coin.....	per oz.	76 3	@ 76 3

	SILVER.	s. d.	s. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard.	5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bar Silver, containing 5 grs. Gold.....	per oz. standard	5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	no price	
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz. old, 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ new, 5 0		
Five Franc Pieces.....	per oz. last price	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wet and unsettled weather has tended to depress the stock markets, but the absence of all disturbance in the money market, as likely to be caused by the introduction of the French loan, has checked any important decline arising from that cause. British railway shares are lower; further dividends have been declared and have disappointed many speculators, who had underestimated the effect of dear iron and coal and of higher wages on the net profits. The new Turkish loan of £11,000,000 has fallen to a discount, and it is believed that subscriptions have not been freely made to it. Honduras ten per cents, which have recently suffered a heavy fall, have been largely dealt in this week, and have recovered about 5 per cent, business having been done as high as 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The following were the closing prices this afternoon of consols and the principal American securities:

	Consols	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$
United States 6 per cent 50 bonds, ex 4-6.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do 2d series.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do 1867 issue.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do 1867 issue.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do 5 per cent 10-40 bonds, ex 4-6.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9	
do 5 per cent Funded Loan, 1871, ex 4-6.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Atlantic and Gr. West. 8 per cent. Deben's Bischoffheim's rfts. 43 @ 45		
Ditto Consolidated Bonds, 7 per cent. Bischoffheim's rfts. 33 @ 35		
Ditto 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.....	70 @ 72	
Ditto 2d Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.....	61 @ 63	
Erie Shares, ex 4-6.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
do unstamped.....	@ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Ditto 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds.....	92 @ 94
Illinois Central Shares, \$100 pd., ex 4-6.....	103 @ 105
Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, 1st mort.....	98 @ 100
Louisiana 6 per cent. Levee Bonds.....	52 @ 54
Massachusetts 5 per cent. sterling bds, 1900.....	91 @ 96
New Jersey United Canal and Rail bds.....	99 @ 101
Panama Gen. Mort. 7 per cent. bonds, 1897.....	@ 98
Pennsylvania Gen. Mort. 6 per cent. bds, 1910.....	97 @ 98
Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bonds.....	41 @ 47

The following relates to the trade of Manchester:

Our market is very firm, and prices are ruling slightly against buyers. Notwithstanding this, a moderate business is going on, and a large trade is offered at the low rates of last week. In the cloth market there is a good demand for 7 lbs. and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. shirtings, at prices which would gladly have been accepted last week, and purchases are being made at an advance upon those quotations. Mules and jaccometers are in good request, at steady rates. Printers are also in fair demand. Yarns for export move slowly, but prices are very firm, while in the home trade an average business is going on.

From the coal and iron districts the following reports have been received:

NEWCASTLE.—In the coal trade the demand still continues, and prices are firmer than they were, and for Banter and Gas coals 2s. are asked, while premiums of 1- per chaldron are being paid in some instances by sailing vessels to obtain an early cargo to turn being two or three weeks at the least. In the iron trade prices still keep firm, but the prospect is not very bright, as many trades are being seriously affected by the high prices; plates are almost out of the market, and rails are not in so much request as they were. The stocks are low, otherwise the depression in special trades would speedily be felt. The iron shipbuilding, which consumed a great quantity of iron, would be, were it not for old contracts, quite at a standstill; the fall in the price of pig iron in Glasgow is looked upon as a sign of what may be expected. The chemical market has been brisk, and a good deal of business done at good prices. Stocks are small, and shipments for the Baltic are much required; freights are very good for sailing vessels; steamers are less in request and costly to work. Export grass is dull, and prices low.

SOUTH WALES IRON TRADE. The state of the labor markets is still the cause of great uneasiness in this district. The strike at the Bituminous Collieries increases the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of fuel for the iron works, and consequently there is a diminished product of all descriptions of finished iron. Most of the makers have their order books well filled for present purposes, but fresh orders are given out with the utmost caution. There is no prospect of lower prices prevailing, it being generally expected that an advance of ten per cent. to the men will have to be given next month, as the wages in the steam coal trade are guided by the iron works. The price of coal is also likely to advance, while further extreme rates have been quoted during the past week, rising as high as 2s. 6d. per ton at Cardiff. House coal is in brisk demand, at increased rates. No change is to be reported in the tin plate trade, which continues on a satisfactory basis.

The Board of Trade have issued their seventh monthly statement of imports and exports for the current year this week. The return is again very favorable, the declared value of our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures in July being £23,005,330, against £19,817,991, and in the seven months £142,609,134, against £121,455,961 in 1871. The increase in the export of alkali in the seven months, compared with last year amounted to 232,000 cwt.; in beer and ale to 35,000 barrels; in coal 800,000 tons; cotton yarns, 2,580,000 yards; in cotton piece goods, 57,000,000 yards; cotton thread, 460,000 lbs.; plate glass, 300,000 square feet; iron and steel, 239,000 tons; linen piece goods, 22,000,000 yards; seed oil, 964,000 gallons; paper, 37,000 cwt.; soap, 45,000 cwt.; British spirits, 14,400 gallons; woolen cloth, 3,330,000 yards; worsted stuffs, 32,800,000 yards; flannels, 640,000 yards and carpets, 900,000 yards. There is a decrease, however, of 2,175,000 lbs. in the export of English wool; of 5,470,000 lbs. in that of linen and jute yarn, and of 3,586,000 lbs. in foreign and colonial wool. The export of cotton also shows a diminution of 1,040,000 cwt. as compared with last year.

The following figures show the extent of our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the United States during the past seven months of the present and two last years:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Alkali.....	cwt. 1,082,158	1,121,670	1,254,181
Beer and ale.....	bbls. 14,728	21,781	24,969
Copper, wrought or manufactured.....	cwt. 324	522	894
Cotton piece goods.....	yds. 70,691,725	87,430,169	102,378,448
Earthenware, &c.....	value. 430,437	430,437	463,360
Haberdashery and millinery.....	value. 4,596,412	1,078,357	940,141
Hardware and cutlery.....	value. 4,336,544	3,042,269	519,141
Iron, pig.....	tons. 62,864	104,373	141,833
Iron, bar, bolt, &c.....	tons. 26,184	37,773	44,284
Iron, railroad.....	tons. 238,510	287,169	300,316
Iron, hoops, sheets and boiler plates.....	tons. 22,839	23,967	19,315
Iron, tin plates.....	cwt. 973,511	1,037,244	1,084,117
Iron, cast or wrought.....	tons. 4,530	5,375	8,133
Steel, unwrought.....	tons. 8,903	10,765	14,132
Lead, pig, &c.....	tons. 5,512	7,123	4,717
Linen piece goods.....	yds. 58,496,566	58,452,342	75,157,660
Salt.....	tons. 81,561	99,110	76,763
Silk broad stuffs.....	yds. 372,141	61,116	543,574
Silk ribbons.....	value. 211,961	17,387	46,980
Silk articles of silk.....	value. 243,563	98,863	67,765
Silk mixed with other materials.....	value. 277,216	168,712	135,700
Spirits (British).....	gallons. 48,176	4,079	55,905
Flin, unwrought.....	cwt. 12,719	10,963	12,731
Wool (English).....	lbs. 517,543	656,536	1,521,001
Woolen cloth.....	yds. 2,221,307	3,704,141	4,508,504
Worsted stuffs.....	yds. 39,857,481	55,694,409	69,566,561
Carpets.....	yds. 3,303,761	4,003,108	4,603,864

The following figures show the exports of the principal textile fabrics, &c., during the first seven months of the present and two previous years:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Cotton yarn.....	lb. 1,049,484,470	113,626,928	116,008,129
Cotton piece goods.....	yds. 1,811,351,670	1,935,582,150	1,992,738,371
Linen yarn.....	lb. 24,62,562	22,671,840	17,201,330
Linen piece goods.....	yds. 128,402,521	120,576,847	142,926,371
Silk manufactures.....	value. 277,927	1,172,247	1,54,966
Woolen yarn.....	lb. 21,397,145	24,219,375	23,026,314
Woolen cloth.....	yds. 18,613,234	20,001,925	23,932,561
Worsted stuffs.....	yds. 143,326,978	176,151,446	205,977,373
Blankets and blanketing.....	yds. 2,921,577	4,332,435	3,281,591
Flannels.....	yds. 3,559,180	3,843,138	4,484,768
Carpets.....	yds. 5,407,127	5,811,897	6,703,993



The imports of the principal raw materials in the seven months were as follows:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Cotton.....cwt.	6,880,345	10,733,073	8,324,758
Flax.....cwt.	1,302,207	1,146,315	1,091,258
Hemp.....cwt.	369,608	637,742	647,631
Jute.....cwt.	1,804,422	2,065,578	2,761,906
Silk.....lb.	3,268,678	3,647,923	2,715,322
Wool.....lb.	184,839,900	230,116,680	229,206,768

Messrs. Mellor & Co., of Manchester, have received the following telegram from Alexandria in reference to the Egyptian cotton crop:

"The Nile is higher than last year, and all the irrigating canals are well supplied with water. We are free from complaints from the interior, and are glad to inform you that the crop looks promising. The fears regarding injury lately mentioned are not now referred to, and if the humidity of the later months will pass without doing harm, we must expect a yield in excess of last year, as there is no doubt that more land has been put under cotton."

#### English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary:

**London Money and Stock Market.**—American securities close at a slight variation from the prices of a week ago.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £5,000 during the past week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
" account.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 6s (5-20s, 1862).....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
" old, 1865.....	93	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
" 1867.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 10-40s.....	88	88	88	88½	88½	88
New 5s.....	89½	89½	89½	90	89½	89½

The daily quotations for United States 6s (1863) at Frankfurt were.

Frankfort.....	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
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**Liverpool Cotton Market.**—See special report of cotton.

**Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.**—This market closes dull at a decline in wheat, flour and corn, and an advance of 6d. in peas.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	27 6
Wheat (No. 2 R'd W'n. sp) cwt	11 6	11 5	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
" (Red Winter).....	12 3	12 2	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
" (California White).....	12 2	12 0	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
Corn (W. m'd, q) quarter.....	27 6	27 3	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Barley (Canadian).....	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9
Peas (Canadian).....	35 6	35 6	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0

**Liverpool Provisions Market.**—These prices, with the exception of beef, have all advanced.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (Per mess) new p tce.	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
Pork (mess) do p bbl.	46 0	47 6	48 0	49 0	49 0	50 0
Bacon (Can. cut).....	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
Lard (American).....	38 6	38 6	39 9	39 9	39 9	39 9
Cheese (Amer'n fine).....	56 0	56 0	58 0	58 0	59 0	60 0

**Liverpool Produce Market.**—This market closes at a decline of 1s. in the prices of fine rosin and spirits turpentine, and ½d in refined petroleum.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. N. C.).....	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
" fine.....	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0
Petroleum (refined).....	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 4½	1 4½
" (spirits).....	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Tallow (American).....	42 6	42 6	42 6	42 6	42 6	42 6
Cloves (Am. red).....	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Spirits turpentine.....	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0

**London Produce and Oil Markets.**—With the exception of a decline of 15s in linseed oil these prices remain unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd c'd cke (obl).....	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6
Sugar (No. 12 D'ch std).....	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
on spot, p cwt.....	82 0	82 0	82 0	82 0	82 0	82 0
Sperma oil.....	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0
Wale oil.....	37 0	37 0	36 5	36 5	36 5	36 5
Linseed oil.....	37 0	37 0	36 5	36 5	36 5	36 5

#### COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.**—The imports this week show an increase in dry goods and a decrease in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$10,139,006 this week, against \$9,254,033 last week, and \$7,378,540 the previous week. The exports are \$3,903,951 this week, against \$4,976,118 last week, and \$5,273,312 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 5,570 bales, against 7,638 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Aug. 15, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Aug. 16:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dry goods.....	\$2,411,544	\$2,658,051	\$3,246,154	\$5,422,036
General merchandise.....	3,392,654	2,719,743	3,931,911	4,716,970
Total for the week.....	\$5,804,198	\$5,377,794	\$7,178,065	\$10,139,006
Previously reported.....	194,406,006	184,625,950	239,823,055	277,169,344
Since Jan. 1,....	\$30,210,154	\$190,003,744	\$346,991,120	\$87,305,35

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 20:

#### EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
For the week.....	\$5,581,258	\$3,095,961	\$4,729,437	\$3,906,951
Previously reported.....	117,186,539	114,036,319	140,244,981	138,84,489
Since Jan. 1,.....	\$123,767,777	\$117,132,280	\$150,974,418	\$142,491,440

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending August 17, 1872:

Aug. 14—Str. Cuba, Liverpool— Silver bars.....	\$173,715	Aug. 17—Str. Vicksburg, Port-au-Prince— American gold coin.....	2,500
Aug. 14—Str. Hanover, Southampton— Mexican silver coin.....	12,000	Do. silver coin.....	26,300
Silver bullion.....	16,000	Do. gold coin.....	4,500
Gold bullion.....	1,550	Aug. 17—Str. Havana, Liverpool— Silver bars.....	128,491
Aug. 15—Str. Hammonia, Hamburg— Silver bars.....	13,619	Silver bars.....	202,498

Total for the week..... \$582,175  
Previously reported..... 55,238,266

Total since Jan. 1, 1872..... \$53,820,441

Same time in		Same time in	
1871 .....	\$52,877,856	1867 .....	\$39,276,638
1870 .....	42,990,415	1866 .....	52,095,136
1869 .....	21,220,964	1865 .....	19,217,381
1868 .....	63,238,167		

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

Aug. 12—Str. Columbia, Havana— Silver.....	\$3,149	Aug. 15—Str. Morro Castle, Havana— Silver.....	68
Aug. 13—Str. City of Galveston, Havana— Silver.....	1,175	Aug. 16—Str. Fred Smith, Savanilla— Gold.....	1,446
Aug. 15—Str. Briz Mattano, Arecibo, P. R.— Silver.....	10,000		
Total for the week.....	\$21,838		
Previously reported.....	2,797,331		

Total since January 1, 1872..... \$2,819,669

Same time in		Same time in	
1871.....	\$7,405,207	1869.....	\$9,824,531
1870.....	7,522,180	1868.....	4,666,850

**NATIONAL TREASURY.**—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom House.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National banks and balance in the Treasury:

Week ending	For Circulation	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.	—Bal. in Treasury.— Coin.	Currency.	Coin certificates outst'd g.
Aug. 19.....	303,286,300	15,691,500	378,977,800	90,076,000	4,524,000	18,924,000
Aug. 26.....	313,490,600	15,691,500	379,182,100			
Sept. 2.....	361,153,000	15,691,500	376,844,500			
Sept. 9.....	364,529,700	15,569,300	380,099,000	95,000,000	4,596,400	17,380,600
Sept. 16.....	366,067,450	15,401,500	381,468,950	95,933,973	6,015,335	15,848,500
Sept. 23.....	365,389,900	15,519,400	380,909,300	95,544,034	8,309,611	15,233,500
Sept. 30.....	361,940,350	15,655,500	381,595,850			
Oct. 7.....	366,205,800	15,519,500	381,725,300	93,045,223	8,546,892	16,294,400
Oct. 14.....	366,368,650	15,615,500	381,984,150	94,164,227	9,764,436	16,041,000
Oct. 21.....	366,910,050	15,569,500	382,479,550	97,036,115	7,621,365	15,824,500
Nov. 4.....	367,702,450	15,279,000	382,981,450	95,242,490	6,092,725	17,715,400
Nov. 11.....	367,945,950	15,279,000	383,224,950	93,061,448	6,576,958	19,039,900
Nov. 18.....	368,288,200	15,278,000	383,566,200	92,756,575	7,055,507	20,354,900
Dec. 2.....	368,605,700	15,229,000	383,834,700			
Dec. 9.....	300,044,000	15,229,000	315,273,000	103,076,290	8,642,092	20,486,640
Dec. 16.....	369,534,500	15,419,000	384,953,500	108,393,919	8,125,171	31,887,500
Dec. 23.....	369,652,500	15,419,000	385,071,500			
Jan. 6.....	370,787,900	15,351,000	386,138,900			
Jan. 13.....	370,452,400	15,351,000	385,803,400	103,248,419	12,156,056	28,269,500
Jan. 20.....	370,681,400	15,331,000	386,012,400	103,977,000	10,943,000	37,844,000
Jan. 27.....	371,327,550	15,381,000	386,708,550	105,549,177	10,464,899	37,294,500
Feb. 3.....	371,451,950	15,398,000	386,849,950			
Feb. 10.....	371,788,950	15,378,000	387,166,950	106,001,620	12,204,665	35,610,000
Feb. 17.....	371,389,450	15,432,000	386,821,450	106,741,260	12,856,490	34,673,500
Feb. 24.....	371,964,500	15,407,000	387,371,500	110,187,700	10,425,572	35,526,000
March 3.....	373,825,250	15,674,000	389,499,250			
March 9.....	373,742,750	15,659,000	389,401,750	111,383,411	11,183,251	31,454,000
March 16.....	374,032,750	15,659,000	389,691,750			
March 23.....	374,324,650	15,639,000	389,963,650	119,042,747	10,032,076	
March 30.....	374,583,450	15,659,000	390,242,450			20,290,000
April 6.....	374,856,450	15,659,000	390,515,450	121,582,680	8,114,273	28,178,000
April 13.....	375,212,450	15,409,000	390,621,450	124,094,191	9,102,961	27,108,500
April 20.....	375,624,450	15,500,000	391,124,450	128,131,303	7,592,683	26,834,000
April 27.....	376,691,950	15,559,000	392,250,950	129,617,930	9,105,433	25,272,500
May 4.....	376,934,950	15,519,000	392,453,950			
May 11.....			392,815,900	103,318,656	13,602,100	25,425,300
May 18.....	377,558,200	15,572,000	393,130,200	100,618,340	12,019,942	25,578,000
May 25.....	377,749,200	15,552,000	393,301,200	97,157,152	6,644,370	25,510,700
June 1.....	378,341,300	15,552,000	393,893,300			
June 8.....	379,148,200	15,722,000	394,870,200	87,339,756	5,597,722	25,098,500
June 15.....	379,429,200	15,722,000	395,151,200	86,719,932	5,429,727	24,729,000
June 22.....	379,768,700	15,722,000	395,490,700	85,883,165	8,077,351	24,876,000
June 29.....	380,400,700	15,790,000	396,190,700			
July 6.....	380,420,200	15,809,000	396,229,200			
July 13.....	381,108,900	15,859,000	396,967,900			
July 20.....	381,374,750	15,859,000	397,233,750	71,374,841	9,764,610	23,279,300
July 27.....	381,914,300	15,759,000	397,673,300	69,919,613	11,421,353	31,566,800
Aug. 3.....	382,834,200	15,759,000	398,593,200			
Aug. 10.....	383,875,300	15,767,000	399,642,300	72,082,407	10,338,222	30,487,800
Aug. 17.....	381,974,300	15,757,000	397,731,300	71,504,321	7,308,502	30,190,200

2.—National bank currency in circulation; fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount of legal tenders distributed:

Week ending	Notes in Circulation	Fractional Currency Received.	Leg. Tenders Distributed.
Aug. 19.....	321,816,919	445,560	736,893
Aug. 26.....	321,373,880	492,000	548,000
Sept. 2.....	321,750,225	502,500	555,800
Sept. 9.....	321,068,085	508,500	775,800

Sept. 30.	323,259,370	780,300	902,300	728,500
Oct. 7.	323,579,692	866,500	525,800	4,113,000
Oct. 14.	323,985,382	697,300	501,969	1,541,892
Oct. 21.	324,586,652		1,070,100	3,785,000
Oct. 28.	324,946,862	774,300	818,000	1,108,000
Nov. 11.	325,834,497	780,300	551,419	284,756
Nov. 18.	325,605,600	786,600	505,795	1,071,607
Nov. 25.	326,004,550	655,500	278,600	789,896
Dec. 2.	326,773,456	766,100	991,703	2,532,458
Dec. 9.	329,265,566	758,600	339,400	2,200,000
Dec. 16.	327,578,628			
Dec. 23.	328,183,118	379,300	505,000	1,499,500
Jan. 6.	328,742,861	757,500	832,000	578,500
Jan. 13.	328,999,311	761,700	544,300	296,500
Jan. 20.	329,218,991		386,000	547,000
Jan. 27.	329,606,751	841,000	382,786	932,682
Feb. 3.	329,945,201	606,000	1,080,500	782,400
Feb. 10.	330,404,946	844,800	993,500	710,000
Feb. 17.	330,822,576	702,000	271,000	466,000
Feb. 24.	331,180,792	844,800	423,500	1,060,500
March 2.	331,968,376	810,400	915,700	622,758
March 9.	332,207,814	840,800	495,000	1,478,000
March 16.	332,780,274	704,600	393,000	664,000
March 23.	332,847,294	844,800	413,000	2,533,000
March 30.	332,751,322	587,200	575,600	2,328,000
April 6.	333,299,692	924,000	555,600	646,500
April 13.	333,289,819	930,000	694,000	733,500
April 20.	333,775,557	831,300	629,400	551,400
April 27.	333,771,627	880,800	602,400	3,345,000
May 4.	334,000,303	500,000	641,600	1,053,500
May 11.	334,324,248	340,800	495,600	463,500
May 18.	334,464,323	319,206	1,068,800	869,000
May 25.	334,934,913	216,000	293,000	3,031,000
June 1.	335,481,477	1,586,000	1,006,000	280,800
June 8.	335,743,967	210,400	634,000	544,400
June 15.	335,908,317	327,200	910,000	910,500
June 22.	336,180,612	239,600	432,600	446,500
June 29.	336,119,372	916,000	984,200	2,735,500
July 6.	336,274,772	1,078,400	683,000	511,600
July 13.	336,556,092	1,115,400	723,300	1,045,000
July 20.	337,074,637	1,016,800	787,000	786,300
July 27.	337,535,912	534,400	470,400	508,500
Aug. 3.	337,296,477	463,200	880,900	475,500
Aug. 10.	338,191,287	256,800	565,200	676,500
Aug. 17.				

**Applications to be Placed on "Call."**—Applications have been made to the Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange to have the following securities placed on "call." The annexed official statements have been submitted to the Committee:

#### ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Seven per cent mortgage gold bonds, dated September, 1870. Mature September, 1920. Interest payable in gold March 1st and September 1st, in the city of New York, or in London, at the option of the holder. Principal payable in gold in New York city or London, at option of the holder. \$30,000,000. Denomination \$1,000 or \$2,000.

#### Trustee, Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.

The bonds are transferable at the option of the holder, and may be registered or pass by delivery. For the satisfaction and cancellation of the present mortgage debt of \$18,554,000, a like amount of these bonds are reserved and remain placed in the hands and actual possession of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of the city of New York, in trust, and to be withdrawn from said trust only upon presentation to, and cancellation by, said Trust Company of an equal amount of said prior lien bonds.

A further amount of \$5,000,000 of bonds under this mortgage, or as many as may be necessary, is intended to be issued to meet the outstanding unsecured sterling bonds, amounting to £1,000,000, as may be agreed upon with the holders thereof.

#### MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., ST. PAUL DIVISION.

From La Crescent, Miss., to St. Paul, Minn. First mortgage seven per cent sterling bonds, dated January 1, 1872. Mature January 1, 1902. Interest payable January 1 and July 1. Principal and interest payable in London, in sterling gold coin of Great Britain. Issued in denominations of £100 each, and numbered from 1 to 8,000, inclusive.

The bonds are convertible into American coin gold bonds, principal and interest payable in New York city, in denominations of \$1,000 each, and numbered from 1 to 4,000, inclusive, in the proportion of two £100 bonds for every bond of \$1,000. Also, convertible into preferred stock of the company at par, at any time within ten days from the time a dividend is payable on said preferred stock.

#### DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Seven per cent convertible bonds. Interest payable June 1 and December 1. Principal and interest payable in New York city. Mature June 1, 1892. Denomination \$1,000. Numbered 1 to 3,000, inclusive, \$3,000,000.

Convertible into the stock of the company any time between June 1, 1875, and June 1, 1877. Should the company hereafter execute a mortgage upon the property or franchises, to secure payment of any other of their obligations, this series of bonds shall be included in said mortgage.

Any information concerning the above applications will be thankfully received by the committee, and, if so desired, will be held strictly confidential. Address A. D. WILLIAMS, Ch'n.

**The Chicago and Canada Southern Railway—FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT GOLD BONDS.**—There has seldom been a loan brought forward in this market which met with such immediate and decided favor from investors as the first mortgage bonds of the Canada Southern Railway, recently negotiated at 90, the whole amount offered, \$5,000,000, was sold out in about sixty days. The bonds of the connecting line to Chicago, called the Chicago and Canada Southern, are now offered by the same financial agents at the same price. The great strength of this company is based by the agents upon the statement of a few simple facts. 1. The enormous railroad traffic from Chicago to the East. 2. That this line, from Chicago to Buffalo, is 28 miles shorter than the Michigan Central and Great Western of Canada, and 42 miles shorter than the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and is of very easy grades. 3. That it has among its directors some

of the controlling men of the Chicago & Rock Island and Chicago & Northwestern roads. 4. That the capital account of this road will be only \$30,000,000, against \$55,000,000 of the Great Western and Michigan Central, and \$75,000,000 of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road.

The bonds are offered at 90 by Messrs. Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, and Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of this city. Further details will be found in the advertisement.

**Springfield and Illinois Southeastern Railway—FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT GOLD BONDS.**—This railroad extends from Beardstown, Ill., through Springfield, the capital of the State, to Shawneetown, on the Ohio River, a distance of 228 miles. On this route it makes no less than fourteen junctions with other railroads, most of them being important East and West through lines. A most important fact in regard to this company, so far as the issue of its bonds is concerned, is, that the road has already been completed and in operation for several months, so that all the uncertainties of future construction are entirely removed from the consideration of investors. The line forms a north and south road from the Ohio River through a great part of the fertile State of Illinois, and draining these rich agricultural districts will pour its traffic into the numerous lines which it crosses moving eastward.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company furnishes a guarantee of 25 per cent of the gross traffic received over their line from the Springfield & Illinois South-eastern, to be applied annually to the cancellation of bonds, to be drawn by lot; the company estimates that this will cancel \$200,000 bonds annually.

The bonds are offered for the present at 90, by Messrs. Jones & Schuyler, Financial Agents of the company, No. 12 Pine street, New York. Further details will be found in the advertisement.

—Attention is directed to the advertisement of the I. B. & W. Extension Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, offered by Messrs. Turner Brothers, at 90. We have time this week merely to direct the notice of our readers to these bonds, of which the details are fully given on the fourth page of the CHRONICLE, but shall give a more extended review of the loan and the railroad upon which it is secured in our next issue.

—Western real estate mortgages at high rates of interest have become one of the most favored investments with many of our leading capitalists. The attention of the readers of THE CHRONICLE is directed to the card, in our advertising columns, of Mr. E. Sanford, Attorney and Solicitor, of Morris, Ill., who makes a business of loaning money on farm property in his own and adjacent counties, at 10 per cent interest. Mr. Sanford has given attention to this business for about fifteen years, and informs us that during all that period his clients have never lost a dollar of money invested through him. He will furnish references to parties corresponding with him, if they desire it.

—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company have recently removed their general offices from Boston to New York. The spacious rooms at the corner of Reade street, 287 Broadway, are now occupied by the company. Andrew Peirce, Jr., formerly the successful managing director in Missouri, has been elected President, A. V. Stout, Esq., Treasurer, and Wm. A. Hayes, Secretary.

—Attention is directed to the card of Mr. Wm. P. Campbell, 87 Pearl street, N. Y., who makes advances on consignments of cotton and other produce to the well-known firm of Messrs. Fred. Huth & Co., Liverpool.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

### ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.'s

#### FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in gold. Interest at eight (8) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, Coupon or Registered.

Price, 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from August 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall street.



**BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,**  
32 Wall street, N. Y.

Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travellers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

**CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,**  
11 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

**BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.,**  
No. 20 Wall street, N. Y.

We continue to sell at par, adding accrued interest, the  
**FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS**

OF THE

**NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.**

On the completion of this season's contracts, there will be FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN miles of the main line of the road in operation, uniting Lake Superior with the Missouri River, and securing the large traffic of the Northwest. This amount of road also entitles the company to ten million four hundred thousand acres of land, located in Central Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, and in the Columbia Valley on the Pacific Coast. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road, its traffic and franchise, and on the entire land grant received from the Government. The rate of interest is seven and three-tenths gold—equivalent to about eight and a quarter per cent currency. Believing the security to be ample and the rate of interest satisfactory, we recommend these bonds as a desirable investment. Holders of United States Five-Twenties and high priced corporate securities may materially increase both their principal and their interest income by exchanging for Northern Pacifics.

**JAY COOKE & CO.,**  
New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

## The Bankers' Gazette.

### DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAID.	BOOKS CLOSED.
<b>Railroads.</b>			
Chicago & Alton, pref. and com.	5	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26 to Sept. 3.
West Jersey	4		
Connecticut & Passumpsic.	3		
Massachusetts Valley	3		
<b>Banks.</b>			
Harlem	4 free	Sept. 1.	Aug. 21 to Sept. 1.
<b>Insurance.</b>			
North British and Mercantile of London and Edinburgh.	10		
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
Locust Mountain (Pa.) Coal & Iron.	3 free		

FRIDAY EVENING, August 23, 1872.

**The Money Market.**—The features of the money market this week have been of more than usual interest, and the rates for call loans to-day are 4@7 per cent, or fully 2½ per cent higher than at the date of our last report. There was no perceptible change until Tuesday, when the demand for money increased, and the tendency has ever since been towards decidedly higher rates. Several influences have combined to produce this result—in the first place there has been a considerable demand for currency from the West, particularly from Chicago, where the break in the great wheat "corner," which was hastened in some measure by the calling in of loans by the Chicago banks, has led to an unusually early demand for currency from this city. A second influence is found in the operations of the gold clique, whose purchases and sales have been on a large scale, and who are known to be carrying a heavy amount of gold; the effect of this being somewhat similar to that of an active stock speculation, in the demand created for currency. A third fact of importance was the failure of the Treasury to get more than \$34,300 of bonds, against a sale of \$2,000,000 gold. Added to these influences there has been a considerable demand in some quarters for mercantile discounts, particularly from the drygoods trade, while the banks have deemed it necessary, in view of the comparatively low condition of their reserves, to curtail their loans as much as possible

and accommodate only their best customers. In reviewing the whole situation it seems quite probable that we may have a close money market for some time during the Fall, and unless the banks should materially strengthen their position, it is quite possible that there may be some spasmodic turns of severe stringency.

The Cable reports a small decrease of £5,000 in the bullion of the Bank of England, and an increase of 800,000 francs in the specie of the Bank of France. In the last statement of our associated city banks the total liabilities stood at \$263,048,200, and the total reserves at \$72,932,700, being \$7,170,650 in excess of 25 per cent of the liabilities, an increase of \$646,350 from the previous week.

The following statement shows the changes from previous week and a comparison with 1871 and 1870:

	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Differences.	1871.	1870.
Loans and dis...	\$299,386,500	\$293,802,800	Dec. \$5,583,700	\$304,537,429	\$275,800,000
Specie	14,194,000	20,394,300	Inc. 2,200,300	9,495,805	20,700,000
Circulation	27,313,000	27,290,600	Dec. 22,400	30,247,532	32,800,000
Net deposits	237,698,200	235,757,600	Dec. 1,940,600	247,257,470	255,300,000
Legal tenders	54,500,600	52,533,400	Dec. 2,067,200	70,038,500	50,300,000

The market for commercial paper has been much unsettled, and rates can hardly be quoted in any classified list; the best short date paper has sold from 7@9 per cent. The banks decline to make any discounts except as a favor to their regular customers and with the hardening tendency of the call loan market paper is slow of sale. As an illustration of the irregularity of the market we have heard of some first-class paper going as low as 9 per cent, which one month ago would have found ready sale at 6½@7 per cent. We omit quotations.

**United States Bonds.**—Government bonds have fallen off with the decline in gold, and although prices this afternoon were a little higher than yesterday, and the general tone also firmer, the decline of the week is fully 1 per cent on 1867s, and about 1½ on 10-40s. London prices remain nearly unchanged. During the early part of the week, and before the decline in gold took place, some of the German bankers were purchasing freely, and had difficulty in obtaining round lots of the popular bonds, such as five-twenties of 1867. At the Treasury purchase on Wednesday offerings amounted to \$3,236,650, but only \$34,300 were taken below par in gold. In the present state of the money market it is hoped that the Treasury will purchase enough next week to make up the deficiency.

Closing prices daily, and the range since January 1, have been

	Aug. 17.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.	Since January 1.
							Lowest. Highest.
5s. fund, 1881, cp.	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	111½	107½ Feb. 8 113½ July 6
5s. 1881, reg.	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	111½	111½ Jan. 4 117½ May 25
6s. 1881, coup.	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	117½	114½ Jan. 3 120½ June 6
5-20s 1862, coup.	116½	116½	115½	115½	115½	114½	109½ Jan. 11 116½ Aug. 5
5-20s 1861, coup.	116½	116½	115½	115½	115½	114½	109½ Jan. 11 116½ Aug. 7
5-20s 1865, " "	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	115½	110½ Jan. 13 116½ Aug. 1
5-20s 1865, n "	115½	115½	114½	114½	114½	114	109½ Jan. 11 117½ June 2
5-20s 1867, " "	116	115½	115½	115½	115½	114½	11½ Feb. 8 115½ June 29
5-20s 1868, " "	116½	115½	115½	114½	114½	113½	111½ Feb. 9 117½ June 3
10-40s, reg.	108½	109½	109½	108½	108½	108½	107½ Feb. 6 111½ July 20
10-40s, coupon	113½	113½	112½	112½	112½	112½	107½ Feb. 13 113½ Aug. 16
Currency 6s.	113½	113½	113½	113½	113	113	113 Aug. 22 117½ May 29

\* This is the price bid, no sale was made at the Board.

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	Aug. 9.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 23.	Since January 1.
				Lowest. Highest.
U.S. 6s. 5-20s, '62.	92	92½	92½	89½ May 9 93 Apr. 11
U.S. 6s. 5-20s, '67.	92	92½	92½	91 June 19 94½ Jan. 2
U.S. 5s. 10-40s.	89½	88½	88	88 Feb. 22 92½ Jan. 8
New 5s.	89½	89½	89½	86½ Feb. 5 91½ Jan. 8

**State and Railroad Bonds.**—Transactions in Southern State Bonds at the Board have been a little more active than last week, Tennessee, new South Carolinas and Virginias being the favorites; there is still some demand for the old bonds of North Carolina, in a private way, which many parties within that State think cheap at present prices, as they seem to have confidence that these bonds will ultimately be paid. The Bonds of New Orleans City are reported to be rather stronger under better financial prospects.

Railroad bonds are steady on a moderate demand; several new loans have recently been introduced which are attractive in their terms, and offered at prices that can not be objected to by purchasers.

Closing prices daily and the range since Jan. 1 have been:

	Aug. 17.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.	Since January 1.
							Lowest. Highest.
6s Tenn., old.	74	73½	73½	74½	73½	73½	63½ Jan. 5 75 June 21
6s Tenn., new.	73½	73½	73½	74	73½	73½	63½ Jan. 4 73½ July 9
6s N. Car., old.	33½	33½	33	33½	33½	33½	30½ June 1 38½ Feb. 12
6s N. Car., new.	30	30	30	30	30	30	15½ Jan. 24 25 Feb. 12
6s Virg., old.	45	45	45½	45½	45	46	41½ July 22 59 Jan. 15
" consolidated.	50½	50½	50½	50½	51	51	50½ July 23 59½ Feb. 22
" deferred.	15	28	28	28	28	28	15½ July 18 21 Jan. 10
6s S. C. n. & J.	92	92	92	92½	92½	92½	92½ Jan. 24 95 Jan. 10
6s Viscount.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	92½ Jan. 1 98 June 24
Cent. Pac. gold.	102	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	100 Jan. 5 105½ June 6
Un. Pac. 1st.	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	85 Aug. 23 94½ Jan. 17
Un. Pac. 2d Gr.	80½	80½	81	80½	80½	80½	79½ Jan. 4 85 Feb. 19
Un. P. Income.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	81½ Feb. 4 88½ Jan. 17
N.Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.	94	94	94	95	95	95	91½ May 11 97 July 16
Erie 1st m.	103	103	103	103	103	103	100 May 4 103½ Aug. 8
N.J. Cen 1st m.	104	104	104	104	104	104	103½ Feb. 10 108½ Jan. 17
St. Wayne 1st m.	105	105	105	105	105	105	103 Jan. 26 107½ June 29
Chic & N.W. 1st m.	98	98	98	97½	97½	97½	95½ Feb. 6 102 Jan. 18
Rock 1st m.	100½	101½	101½	101	101	101	101 July 1 104½ June 8

\* This is the price bid, no sale was made at the Board.

**Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.**—The stock market has been somewhat irregular; early in the week there was a stronger tone and a recovery from the lower prices recorded in our last report, but yesterday and to-day, with the appearance of a closer money market, prices have been weaker, and at the close are generally below the quotations of last Friday. The principal activity has been in a few prominent stocks, such as Erie, Pacific Mail, Northwest and Western Union—Erie being again the leading feature, and fluctuating yesterday between 52½ and 50½, and to-day between 49½ and 46, closing at 46½ bid. The rapid variations in the stock are, of course, purely speculative, and at present chiefly dependent upon the London market and the operations of Mr. Drew, the veteran speculator, here.

The weakness noticed in the general list is probably due, in a large part, as above stated, to the indications of a closer money market, as no single influence has a more important effect upon stock speculation than the condition of monetary affairs.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	46½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Harlem	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
Erie	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
do pref.	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Lake S. ore.	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Wabash	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½
Northwest	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
do pref.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
St. Paul	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
do pref.	76	76	76	76	76	76
Ohio & Miss.	43	43	43	43	43	43
Central of N. J.	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
Boston, H. & E.	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Del. L. & W.	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Hann. & St. Jos.	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
do pref.	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Union Pacific	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Col. & I. C.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Panama	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
West. Un. Tel.	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
Quicksilver	42	42	42	42	42	42
do pref.	52	52	52	52	52	52
Pacific Mail	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Adams Exp.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Am. Merch. Ex.	72	72	72	72	72	72
United States	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Wells, Fargo, & Co.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Canton	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½

\* this is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

The range in these stocks since January 1 has been as follows:

	Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.
N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	91½	107½	Hann. & St. Jos.	35½	38½
Harlem	107½	116½	do pref.	57½	69½
Erie	30	45½	Union Pacific	28½	34½
do pref.	60	69½	Col. & I. C.	34½	34½
Lake shore	88	89½	Panama	124	124½
Wabash	70½	75½	West. Un. Tel.	73½	73½
Northwest	66½	73½	Quicksilver	42	42
do pref.	89½	91½	do pref.	52	52
Rock Island	109½	110½	St. Paul	54½	54½
St. Paul	52	54½	do pref.	76	76
do pref.	74½	76	Ohio & Miss.	43	43
Ohio & Miss.	42	43	Central of N. J.	106½	106½
Central of N. J.	104½	106½	Boston, H. & E.	7½	7½
Boston, H. & E.	7½	7½	Del. L. & W.	102½	104½
Del. L. & W.	102½	104½			

**The Gold Market.**—There has been a break in gold, which has sold down to 113½, and closes at 113½. The impression is quite general that the gold clique have abandoned the idea of working the price up permanently higher, and that their object now will be to make profits on quick turns in the market, and thus get out of their bargain with as little loss as possible. If this theory is correct, it may be expected that the premium will fluctuate moderately for some time to come under their manipulations. During part of the week rates have been paid on gold loans as high as 1-64, 3-64 and 1-32 per cent per day, but to-day rates were all paid for carrying, and ranged in the following order, viz: 3, 5, 6, 7 and 4 per cent. At the Treasury sale of \$2,000,000 on Thursday the bids amounted to \$5,793,000. Customs receipts of the week have been \$3,432,000.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium each day of the past week:

	Open.	Quotations.	Close.	Total	Balances.
		Low.	High.	Cle. rings.	Gold.
Saturday, Aug. 17	113½	113½	113½	113½	\$3,099,121
Monday, " 18	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,022,811
Tuesday, " 19	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,022,811
Wednesday, " 20	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,022,811
Thursday, " 21	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,022,811
Friday, " 22	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,022,811
Current week	113½	113½	113½	113½	4,411,314
Previous week	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,022,811
Jan. 1, 1872, to date	109½	108½	115½	115½	4,736,700

The following are the quotations in gold for foreign and American coin:

American gold (old coinage)	American silver (old coinage)
Sovereigns	10 s. 6 d. premium
Napoleons	10 s. 6 d. premium
German X thalers	10 s. 6 d. premium
Prus. K. r. thalers	10 s. 6 d. premium
Prussian K. r. thalers	10 s. 6 d. premium
Spanish doubloons	10 s. 6 d. premium
Portuguese doubloons	10 s. 6 d. premium
American silver (new)	10 s. 6 d. premium

**Foreign Exchange.**—Foreign Exchange has continued depressed, as parties have generally been kept from operating by the gold clique manipulations and the fear that gold might at any time be advanced or made extremely scarce for delivery. When all these influences are removed it is probable that prices will return to nearer the point at which they previously ruled. Nominal rates are quoted below, but actual business was done to-day at 108½ for prime 60 days sterling.

The following are the nominal rates:

	60 days.	3 days.
London prime bankers	108½ @ 109	109½ @ 110
Good bankers	108½ @ 109	109½ @ 110
Commercial	108½ @ 109	109½ @ 110
Paris (bankers)	5.27 @ 5.28	5.27 @ 5.28
Antwerp	5.28 @ 5.29	5.28 @ 5.29
Swiss	5.22 @ 5.23	5.22 @ 5.23
Amsterdam	40½ @ 41	40½ @ 41
Hamburg	88½ @ 89	88½ @ 89
Frankfurt	41 @ 41½	41 @ 41½
Bremen	95½ @ 96	95½ @ 96
Prussian thalers	7½ @ 7½	7½ @ 7½

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Payments.
Saturday, Aug. 17	\$43,000	\$737,739.64	\$194,662.64
Sunday, " 18	500	490,652.14	386,353.86
Tuesday, " 20	500	62,245.10	78,114.91
Wednesday, " 21	61,000	814,360.76	1,073,447.88
Thursday, " 22	495,000	51,911.00	34,729.22
Friday, " 23	628,000	692,251.45	2,157,099.03
Total	\$2,432,000	\$2,478,252.30	\$4,597,372.22
Balance, Aug. 16	\$47,539,651.24	\$7,627,957.50	
Balance, Aug. 23	\$48,030,115.41	\$9,203,082.02	

**NEW YORK CITY BANKS.**—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on August 17, 1872:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
<b>NEW YORK.</b>	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Manhattan Co.	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Merchants	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Mechanics	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Union	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
America	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Phoenix	1,800,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
City	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Seaside	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Fulton	600,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Chemical	300,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Merchants Exchange	1,250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Hamilton	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Butchers & Drovers	800,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Mechanics and Traders	600,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Greenwich	200,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Leather	200,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Seventh Ward	500,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
State of New York	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
American Exchange	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Commerce	10,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Broadway	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Pacific	422,700	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
First National	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Chatham	450,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
People's	412,500	325,000	325,000	325,000	325,000	325,000
North America	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Hanover	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Brooklyn	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Citizens	400,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Bankers	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Market	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
St. Nicholas	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Continental	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Commonwealth	750,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Oriental	300,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Imperial	400,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Importers and Traders	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Park	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Mechanics' Banking Ass.	500,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Brooklyn	300,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
East River	350,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Manufacturers & Mer.	500,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Fourth National	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Central National	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Second National	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Ninth National	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
First National	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Third National	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
New York N. Exchange	500,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Fifth National	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Seventh National	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
New York County	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
German American	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Dry Goods	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Total	\$5,620,200	\$4,502,800	\$4,502,800	\$4,502,800	\$4,502,800	\$4,502,800

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans	Dec. 23,583,700	Net Deposits	Dec. 1,500,000
Specie	Inc. 2,300,000	Legal Tenders	Dec. 2,637,200
Circulation	Dec. 22,400		

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate.
May 13	285,713.60	20,309.80	27,638.40	219,267.00	48,805.80	713,945.60
May 25	283,601.00	20,708.60	27,515.30	222,454.80	51,607.10	704,206.80
June 1	284,674.80	21,388.40	27,522.00	226,070.90	53,789.50	709,465.60
June 8	287,113.00	21,946.00	27,502.50	227,201.40	55,108.10	715,955.50
June 15	287,474.40	22,392.00	27,500.00	227,201.40	57,273.70	717,541.50
June 22	292,806.00	23,012.00	27,328.10	228,931.00	59,349.80	714,765.20
June 29	285,028.00	22,795.00	27,416.10	226,387.90	54,515.00	489,978.20
July 6	2 6,901.00	23, 853.0	27,298.40	241,774.90	52,068.00	447,758.60
July 13	287,607.00	23, 607.00	27, 298.00	241, 774.90	52, 068.00	447, 758.60
July 20	287,214.50	29,571.80	27,377. 0	241 551.30	52,895.60	441 553.10
July 27	299,136.90	28,488.70	27,350.00	245,027.00	53,751.90	448,383.47
August 3	295,118.90	29,929.90	27,477.30	241,528.00	53,051.60	449,528.38
August 10	295,118.90	29,929.90	27,477.30	241,528.00	53,051.60	449,528.38
August 17	295,322.00	30,399.30	27,237.60	235,757.60	52,233.00	527,532.50



SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
<b>States.</b>				Charleston & Savannah 6s, end			
Virginia 6s, old		46	50	Charlottesville & Har., 1st M., 7s.		60	70
do do new bonds	50%			Cheraw and Jax., 1st M., 7s.		9	10
do do consol. bonds	5	5%		East Tenn. & Vic., 1st M., 7s.		9	10
do do deferred do	15%			East Tenn. & Va., 2d M., 7s.		20	25
Georgia 6s, old		57	59	E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., 1st M., 7s.		32	3
do do new bonds		57		do do stock		35	40
do 7s, endorsed				Gerrard R. R., 7s.		36	40
do 7s, Gold				do do stock		37	40
North Carolina 6s, old		3%	34	Greenville & Col., 7s, guar.		45	50
do do new bonds	45%	46%		do do 7s, certifi.		46	50
do do Funding Act, 1862		25		Yacon & Brunswick end, 7s.		68	0
do do do do 1868		25		Wacon & Western stock		7	2
do do new bonds	40%			Macot. and Augusta bonds		7	2
do do Special Tax		23		do do endorsed		7	2
South Carolina 6s	51	56		do do stock		8	0
do do Jan. & July	28%	37		Memphis & Charleston 7s, 7s.		8	0
do do Apr. & Oct.	24%	2 1/2		do do 2d 8s.		8	0
do do Funding Act, 1868				do do stock		0	3
do do Lan. C. 1889, J. & J.				Memphis & Ohio, 10s.		9	0
do do Lan. C. 18-9, A & O				do do 6s.		9	0
do do 7s, end of 1888				Memphis & Little L., 1st M., 7s.		69	2
Louisiana 6s, old		57		Mississ., ppl. Central, 1st M., 7s.		4	5
do do new bonds				do do 2d M., 8s.		5	0
do do new floating debt.				Mississ., ppl. & Tenn., 1st M., 7s.		5	0
do 7s, Prillentiary		60		do do consold.		8	0
do 8s, lever bonds				Montgomery & West P., 1st, 8s.		84	00
do 8s do				do do do do do		90	00

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
May 18.	14,422.00	2,355.00	4,421.00	25,810.00	25,810.00
June 1.	14,295.00	2,995.00	5,569.00	42,221.00	27,900.00
May 27.	14,750.00	2,534.00	10,292.00	48,440.00	27,700.00
June 8.	11,567.00	2,214.00	1,470.00	48,856.00	25,054.00
June 1.	16,794.00	1,755.00	10,900.00	43,340.00	2,510.00
June 18.	16,794.00	1,755.00	10,900.00	43,340.00	2,510.00
June 18.	16,618.00	1,447.00	10,657.00	4,157.00	2,000.00
Jul. 8.	12,160.00	2,740.00	9,475.00	48,755.00	14,870.00
July 15.	11,836.20	2,662.00	9,771.00	48,804.00	25,640.00
July 22.	11,883.00	2,149.00	9,611.00	43,370.00	28,406.40
July 29.	11,883.00	2,149.00	10,000.00	40,000.00	28,406.40
August 1.	9,916.20	1,734.00	9,753.40	48,838.00	25,520.00
August 2.	11,914.00	1,207.00	9,419.00	44,551.00	25,627.00
August 19.	11,057.90	1,307.00	9,336.00	42,847.00	25,627.00

	Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L Tender.	Deposits.	Circulat.	Total net.
		\$1,000,000.	\$3,311,000.	\$1,000,000.	\$1,000,000.	\$1,000,000.	\$1,000,000.	\$1,000,000.
Philadelphia	1,000,000	3,311,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
North America	1,000,000	3,311,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Farmers and Mech.	2,000,000	5,515,500	73,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commercial	2,000,000	5,515,500	73,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mechanics	800,000	2,161,000	732	40,000	18,700	40,000	18,700	40,000
Bank N. Liberties.	500,000	3,421,000	1,000	348,000	2,632,000	400,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Southwark	250,000	95,600	2,500	381,700	1,294,100	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Levensington	1,000,000	1,113,400	25,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Penn.	500,000	1,457,432	1,000	15,400	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Western	1,000,000	1,511,242	5,315	23,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Manufacturers	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bank of Comm.	250,000	738,704	712	367,167	70,616	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Grand	1,000,000	3,315,000	16,000	1,195,000	3,114,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consolidation	300,000	1,225,052	5,918	294,479	88,566	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
City	300,000	1,583,561	3,017	300,555	1,122,551	35,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commonwealth	300,000	738,195	759	141,511	432,222	20,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
For Exchange	500,000	2,333,000	1,700	2,250,000	450,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Union	300,000	16,000	300	247,000	1,666,000	23,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fla.	1,000,000	3,375,000	14,000	70,000	3,305,000	70,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Third	300,000	1,992,135	388,56	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bank	300,000	551,000	500	157,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Seventh	250,000	6,835,000	1,000	125,000	667,000	219,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Elizbeth	275,000	1,015,000	325,000	1,000,000	818,000	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Central	300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
Bank of Republic.	1,000,000	2,115,000	26,000	1,115,000	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Security	250,000	688,000	13,000	443,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total		\$16,238,000	\$58,69,450	\$19,452	\$11,075,137	\$43,528,981	\$11,247,000	\$11,247,000

Date.	Sp. s. s.	Species.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
May 13.	55,663.40	175,045	12,753.8 8	43,015.561	11,899.40
May 14.	56,007.69	176,344	12,753.8 8	43,675.441	11,894.40
May 21.	56,655	175,135	12,753.8 8	43,335.041	11,894.40
June 3.	56,669	144.6	14,232.73	49,378.161	11,837.99
June 10.	56,574.5	16,251	1,255.893	49,69.084	11,899.40
June 17.	59,007.95	154,135	12,753.8 8	43,675.441	11,894.40
June 24.	59,347	154,135	12,753.8 8	49,077.754	11,894.40
July 1.	59,639.324	224.8	13,002.002	60,021.793	11,895.85
July 8.	59.9	295.5	13,291.40	60,615.015	11,899.53
July 15.	60,198	13,615.615	13,615.615	60,615.015	11,899.53
July 22.	60,147.89	276.643	12,843.397	48,281.6	11,895.66
July 29.	60,196.996	238.148	12,935.931	49,378.161	11,862.66
August 5.	56,611.73	267.427	12,753.8 8	47,985.56	11,857.7
August 12.	56,611.73	267.427	12,753.8 8	47,985.56	11,857.7
August 19.	55,639.40	179,432	10,513.87	45,925.931	11,847.5

<b>Cities.</b>		Norfolk & Petersburg Ist M. ss.	
do do	78	do do	91
do do	82	do do 2d m. ss.	68
Atlanta, Ga., 78	72	Northern steam, 2 <sup>d</sup> , 1st M. ss.	0
do do	82	do 2d M. ss.	0
Augusta, Ga., 78, bonds	72	Orange and Alex., 1st ss.	5
Charleston stock	75	do do 2d ss.	5
Charleston S. C., Ts, F.L. bds.	68	do do 3ds. ss.	41
Columbia, S. C., 68.	58	do do 4ths. ss.	41
Columbia, Ga., 78, bonds	70	Orange & Alex. & Man. Iss.	7
Savannah do	70	Richm. & Peterb. Ist M. ss.	7
Macon Ts, bonds	70	do do 2d m. ss.	6
Memphis old bonds, 68.	54	do do 3d m. ss.	7
do new bonds, 68.	54	Rich. Freck'g & Poto. 68.	7
Mobile, Ala., M. & R. ss.	55	do do do	7
do do	55	do do do 70 ss	7
Montgomery ss.	55	Rich. and Danv. 1st cons'd 68.	79
Nashville ss.	55	do Piedmont ss.	9
do do 68, new	60	do 1sts, 40	9
New Orleans ss.	50	Zelma, Rome & T. 1st M. ss.	45
do do consol. 68.	50	South & North Ala. 1st M. ss.	45
do do 78.	67	Southside, Va., 1st mtg. ss.	94
do do 108.	67	do 2d Mtg. 1st Mtg. 68.	80
do do to railroads, 68	62	do 3d m. ss.	80
Norfolk 68.	62	do 4th. ss.	80
Petersburg	69	Southwest. Ill., 68, 1st mtg.	90
Richmond 68.	79	do 1sts, 40	90
Savannah 78, old	58	Sparksbur. & Union Tr. guar.	45
do 78, new	58	S. Carolina RR. 1st M. 78 (t)	80
Wilmington, N. C., old	74	do do 68.	75
do do 88, old	72	do do do stock.	27

Ala. & Chatt. 1st m. ss. end...	\$2	85	West Ala. 88 guar. ...	\$5	00
Ala. & Tenn. 1st m. ss. ...	\$6	56	Wm. & Wm. 1st m. end ...	\$5	00
do do 2d m. 78...	5	42	do Ch & Rath. 1st m. end ...	40	45
Atlantic & Gulf Consol. ...	7	18	do do 1st m. 82...	40	45
do do stock. ...	10	15			
do do 82 guar. ...	10	15			
Central Georgia. 1st m. ss. ...	95	10			
do do stock. ...	95	10			
Charlotte & Atl. stock. ...	30	40			
do do stock. ...	30	40			

### Past Due Coupons.

Tennessee State Coupons. ...	55	58
Vt min't coupons. ...	84	27
do do deferred. ...	31	37
Vermont City Coupons. ...	30	30
Nashville City Coupons. ...	30	30

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH  
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,  
No. 5 Nassau street.

There is too small for ordinary investments, and as the number of persons seeking permanent and safe securities, other than government bonds, is constantly increasing, we, in order to accommodate our friends and customers have made thorough and searching examinations of several which we can fully recommend as possessing the requisite qualifications of a good investment. Prominent among these are the six per cent bonds of the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO Railroad Company—the interest and principal of which are payable in New York City, in gold coin. They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$50 and \$1,000, either coupon or registered. The price at present is 94 and accrued interest. The amount remaining unsold is small. As this road is now nearly completed and will soon become one of the great trunk roads from the Atlantic tide waters to the heart of the great West, and opening a low grade and direct line with Cincinnati, Dayton, Louisville, St. Louis and other great cities, we think the price very low.

We would also recommend the CENTRAL PACIFIC six per cent gold bonds, and also the WESTERN PACIFIC. These bonds are now so well known—the roads having been completed some time, and earning at the rate of *twelve millions* per annum—it is needless for us to enter into details.

We also conduct a regular banking business in all its branches and receive deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent per annum.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.  
The most active stocks and bonds are quoted on a previous page and not repeated here. In New York, prices represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be. "Southern Securities" and N. Y. "Local Securities" are quoted in separate lists.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.				STOCKS AND SECURITIES.				STOCKS AND SECURITIES.				STOCKS AND SECURITIES.			
NEW YORK.				STOCKS AND SECURITIES.				STOCKS AND SECURITIES.				STOCKS AND SECURITIES.			
(U. S. Bonds quoted before.)				West. Union Tel. 1st mort. 7s.	97	98	100	Harlem pref.	180	180	180	Little Schuylkill 1st M., 7, 1877.	100	100	100
<b>State Bonds.</b>				Long Island R.R. 1st M. 7s.	97	98	100	Harford & N. Haven	159	159	159	Northern Central 2d M. 6s, 85.	94	94	94
(Southern quoted previously.)				St. L. Jacksonville & Chic.	93	93	100	do do scrip.	132	132	132	do do 2d M. g. 6s, 1100.	94	94	94
Missouri 6s, Jan. & St. Joseph.	93	94	100	South Side, L. 1st Mort. 7s.	93	93	100	Illinois Central	132	132	132	do do 2d M. g. 6s, 1870.	94	94	94
California 7s.	99	99	100	Sinking Fund.	93	93	100	Long Island	132	132	132	North Penn. 1st M. 6s, 85.	94	94	94
do 7s, large bonds.	99	99	100	do do construction.	93	93	100	Marietta & Cin. 1st preferred	132	132	132	do 2d M. 7s, 85.	100	100	100
Rhode Island 6s.	99	99	100	Jefferson R.R. 1st Mort. bonds.	93	93	100	Morris & Essex	132	132	132	Oil Creek & Al. R. 1st M., 7, 85.	94	94	94
do 6s, 1875.	99	99	100	E. Tenn. Va. & Ga., 1st M., 7s.	93	93	100	Mo., Kansas & T.	132	132	132	Oil Creek 1st M. 7s, 85.	94	94	94
do 6s, 1880.	99	99	100	Nashville & Decatur 1st M.	93	93	100	New Jersey	132	132	132	Penn. & Hightstown 7s, 85.	94	94	94
Kentucky 6s.	99	99	100	C. C. & Ind's 1st M., 7s, S. F.	93	93	100	New York & New Haven	132	132	132	Pennsylvania 1st M. 7s, 85.	94	94	94
Illinois canal bonds.	99	99	100	Kansas Pacific Inc. 7s, No. 15.	93	93	100	do do scrip.	132	132	132	do 2d M. 6s, 1875.	94	94	94
do 6s coupon, 77.	99	99	100	Cin. & Sp'd 1st M. 7s, C. & M. S.	93	93	100	N. Y., Prov. & Bos. (Stonington).	132	132	132	do gen. m., conv. 1910	94	94	94
do do 1879.	99	99	100	La Crosse & Mil. 3s, 1st M.	93	93	100	Ohio & Mississippi preferred.	132	132	132	Perkiomen 1st m. 6s, 85.	94	94	94
do War Loan.	99	99	100	Lafayette, B'n & Miss. 1st M.	93	93	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C., guar.	132	132	132	Phila. & Erie 1st M. 6s, 85.	94	94	94
Indiana 5s.	99	99	100	Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur 1st M.	93	93	100	do do special.	132	132	132	do 2d M. 6s, 85.	94	94	94
Michigan 6s, 1875.	99	99	100	Han. & Cent. Missouri 1st M.	93	93	100	Rensselaer & Saratoga	132	132	132	Philadelp. & Reading 6s, 85.	94	94	94
do 6s, 1880.	99	99	100	Ind. Lafayette & Chic. 1st M.	93	93	100	St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.	132	132	132	do do	94	94	94
Kentucky 6s.	99	99	100	Del. & Hudson Canal 1st M.	93	93	100	St. Louis & Iron Mountain.	132	132	132	do do	94	94	94
Illinois canal bonds.	99	99	100	Atlantic & Great West. 1st M.	93	93	100	South Side, L. 1st M.	132	132	132	do do	94	94	94
do 6s coupon, 77.	99	99	100	do do 2d M.	93	93	100	Toledo, Wab. & Western, pref.	132	132	132	Phila. & Sunbury 1st M. 7s.	94	94	94
do do 1879.	99	99	100	Morris & Essex 7s of 1871.	93	93	100	Warren & F. 1st M. 7s, 85.	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do War Loan.	99	99	100	N. Y. New York & London Tel.	93	93	100	West Jersey 6s, 85.	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Indiana 5s.	99	99	100	Tol., Peoria & Warsaw R.R.	93	93	100	Western Penn. 6s, 85.	94	94	94	Wilkesbarre & Read. 1st M. 7, 1900.	94	94	94
Michigan 6s, 1875.	99	99	100	Galveston, H. & H. 7s, gold.	93	93	100	do do	94	94	94	Pitts. Cin. & St. Louis 7s.	94	94	94
do 6s, 1880.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	Reading Coal & Iron deb. 7s.	94	94	94
Kentucky 6s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do mort. B.	94	94	94
Illinois canal bonds.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s coupon, 77.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do do 1879.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do War Loan.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Indiana 5s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Michigan 6s, 1875.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s, 1880.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Kentucky 6s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Illinois canal bonds.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s coupon, 77.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do do 1879.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do War Loan.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Indiana 5s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Michigan 6s, 1875.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s, 1880.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Kentucky 6s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Illinois canal bonds.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s coupon, 77.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do do 1879.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do War Loan.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Indiana 5s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Michigan 6s, 1875.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s, 1880.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Kentucky 6s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Illinois canal bonds.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s coupon, 77.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do do 1879.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do War Loan.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Indiana 5s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Michigan 6s, 1875.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s, 1880.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Kentucky 6s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Illinois canal bonds.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s coupon, 77.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do do 1879.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do War Loan.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Indiana 5s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Michigan 6s, 1875.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s, 1880.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Kentucky 6s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Illinois canal bonds.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s coupon, 77.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do do 1879.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do War Loan.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Indiana 5s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Michigan 6s, 1875.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s, 1880.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Kentucky 6s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Illinois canal bonds.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s coupon, 77.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do do 1879.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do War Loan.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Indiana 5s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Michigan 6s, 1875.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s, 1880.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Kentucky 6s.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
Illinois canal bonds.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do 6s coupon, 77.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do do 1879.	99	99	100					do do	94	94	94	do do	94	94	94
do War Loan.	99	99	100					do do	94						



## LOCAL SECURITIES.

### Bank Stock List.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDENDS.				PRICE.	
Marked thus (*) are not National.	Par	Amount.	Periods.	1870	1871	Last Paid.	Bid.	Asked
America	100	3,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72	150	155
American	100	500,000	J. & J.			Jan., '73		
American Exchange	100	5,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	May, '72	115	116
Atlantic	75	300,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '73	95	175
Bowery	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	21	21	July, '72	160	175
Bull's Head	25	200,000	Q—J	20	20	July, '72	250	
Butchers & Drivers	25	800,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72	148	157
Central	100	5,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72	100	
Chemical	100	150,000	F. & A.	16	12	July, '72	130	
Citizens	100	300,000	ev. 2 mos	36	36	July, '72	100	100
City	25	400,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72	135	
Commerce	100	5,000,000	M. & N.	20	20	July, '72	113	115
Commonwealth	100	750,000	J. & J.	7	6	July, '73	86	88
Continental	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72	91	92
Corn Exchange	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug., '72	126	130
Currency	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	16	16	July, '72	134	
East River	25	350,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72	112	
Eleventh Ward	25	100,000	J. & J.	8	7	July, '72	100	
Fifth	100	500,000	Q—J	16	16	July, '72	150	
Fourth	100	5,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	July, '72	111	112
Fulton	30	600,000	J. & J.	10	10	May, '72	155	
German American	100	2,000,000	F. & A.	4	4	Aug., '72	101	101
Greenwich	25	900,000	M. & N.	20	20	Aug., '72	199	
Grocers	40	300,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72	101	101
Hanover	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72	105	110
Harbors & Traders	100	1,500,000	J. & J.	12	6	July, '72	105	105
Irving	50	500,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72	126	
Manufacturers & Build.	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '72	100	
Leather Manufacturers	100	2,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug., '72	147	
Mallory	50	250,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug., '72	147	
Mann & Merchants	100	500,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72	100	105
Marine	100	400,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '72	166	
Market	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72	133	134
Mech. Bkg Ass'n	50	250,000	M. & N.	10	9	May, '72	120	
Mechanics & Traders	25	600,000	M. & N.	10	10	May, '72	135	
Mercantile	100	1,000,000	M. & N.	10	10	May, '72	135	
Mercantile	50	500,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72	115	
Merchants' Ex	50	1,250,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72	95	95
Metropolitan	100	500,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72	138	136
Metroj Hill	50	250,000	A. & O.			Apr., '72	74	
Nassau	50	1,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	May, '72	107	109
National Gallatin	50	1,500,000	A. & O.	8	8	Apr., '72	112	
New York	100	3,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72	130	135
N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100	500,000	J. & J.	7	7	July, '72	97	99
N. Y. Gold Exchange	100	500,000	J. & J.	7	7	June, '72	109	112
Ninth	100	1,500,000	J. & J.	10	9	July, '72	110	
North America	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	7	7	July, '72	107	
North River	50	400,000	J. & J.	8	7	July, '72	92	93
Oriental	25	300,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '72	170	
Pacific	50	425,000	Q—J	12	12	Aug., '72	175	
Peoples	25	2,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '72	182	
Peoples	25	412,500	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72	140	
Phoenix	20	1,800,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '72	101	111
Republic	100	2,000,000	F. & A.	9	8	Aug., '72	110	116
Security	100	500,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72	124	124
S. Nicholas	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug., '72	114	111
Seventh Ward	100	500,000	J. & J.	7	7	July, '72	100	103
Second	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72	130	
Seventh Ward	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '72	182	
Sixth	100	250,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '72	6	
State of New York	100	2,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	May, '72	111	
Tenth	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	7	7	July, '72	80	89
Third	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '72	148	
Traders' N	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	July, '72	148	155
Union	50	1,500,000	M. & N.	10	10	May, '72	133	140
West Side	100	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	July, '72	4	

### Insurance Stock List.

(Quotations by E. S. BAILEY, broker, (5 Wall street.)

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		NEW STOCK.		DIVIDENDS.						PRICE.	
	Par.	Amount.	Jan. 1, 1872.	1868-1869	1870-1871	Last Paid.		Bid.	Asked			
Adriatic	25	300,000	10,888		10	July	72.5		70			
Africa	100	200,000	10,888			July	72.5		100			
American	50	400,000	20,466	14%	17 13	July	72.5	155				
American Exch'g.	100	200,000	2,492	10	10 12	July	72.5	95				
Arctic	25	250,000	39,149	10	10 10	July	72.5	80	84			
Atlantic	25	300,000	231,151	10	30 20	June	72.10		100			
Brewers & M'ls'ts	170	200,000						100				
Brooklyn	25	200,000	69,114	14	16 16	Aug.	72.10	160	160			
Brooklyn	17	200,000	178,556	20	30 30	July	72.10	2 0	205			
Citizens	20	200,000	226,264	30	38% 13	July	72.5	125				
City	20	210,000	255,453	14%	14%	Aug.	72.10	120	175			
Clinton	100	200,000	139,028	10	13 14	July	72.5	136	125			
Columbia	100	200,000	267,614	10	10 10	July	72.5	95	100			
Commercial Fire	100	0,000	11,044	10	10	July	72.5	105				
Commercial	50	200,000	66,746	10	10 10	July	72.5	105	107			
Continental	100	1,000,000	53,545	15	18 20	Jul.	72.3%	112	116			
Corn Exchange	25	200,000	17,165					100	98			
Eagle	40	200,000	274,716	10	30 30	Apr.	72.10		210			
Empire City	35	200,000	35,244	10	10 10	July	72.5	103	106			
Exch'g.	30	200,000	20,011		4	Feb.	72.5		50			
Farragut	50	200,000	9,506	10	10	July	72.3%					
Firemen's	17	200,000	9,506	10	30 10	July	72.5	95				
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000		10	10	Jan.	66.50	40				
Firemen's Trust	10	150,000	73,845	10	10 10	July	72.5	100				
Gebhard	100	200,000	33,011	10	10 10	Aug.	72.5	100	103			
Germania	100	1,000,000	81,726	10	10 10	July	72.5	103				
Globe	50	200,000	30,096	10	11 11	July	72.5	103				
Greenwich	25	200,000	207,016	20	30 30	Aug.	72.14	200				
Hamilton	100	200,000	8,541	10	10 10	July	72.5	107				
Hanover	50	400,000	41,571	10	10 8%	July	72.5	100	105			
Hoffman	50	200,000	26,395	10	10 10	July	72.5	100				
Hopewell	100	2,500,000	33,333	10	10 10	Jan.	72.5	107				
Hope	25	150,000	22,111	10	5 10	Jan.	72.5	75				
Howard	50	500,000	1,385	10	11 12	9%	July	71.6	100			
Humboldt	100	300,000	33,089	10	10 10	July	72.5	90	102			
International	100	200,000	61,541	5	10 10	July	72.5	107				
International	50	200,000	14,100	5	10 10	July	71.5		85			
Irving	30	200,000	80,000	10	10 10	M. h.	72.5	130				
Jefferson	30	200,010	10,000	10	10 10	July	72.5	100				
Knickerbocker	40	200,000	69,226	10	10 10	July	72.5	140	140			
Lafayette (B'klyn)	50	150,000	12,432	5	5	July	72.5	90	95			
Lamar	100	200,000										
Manhattan	100	200,000	29,265	10	10 10	July	72.5	107	110			
Long Island (B'klyn)	50	200,000	121,536	12	14 14	July	72.5	100	100			
Lorillard	25	300,000						100				
Mann & Builders	100	0,000	25,574					102				
Market	100	200,000						100				
Mech. & Trad'rs	25	200,000	178,558	12	15 16	18	July	72.10	165			
Mechanics (B'klyn)	50	150,000	30,902	5	5%	10	July	72.5	100			
Mechanics (B'klyn)	50	150,000	30,902	5	5%	10	July	72.5	100			
Merchants	50	200,000	5,411	10	30 30	30	July	72.10	180			
Merchants	50	200,000	5,411	10	30 30	30	July	72.10	180			
Metropolitan	0	300,000	2,732	3%	4	10	July	72.5	50			
Montauk (B'klyn)	50	150,000	108,943	10	11 11	12	July	72.10	185			
Morgan & B'klyn)	50	200,000	101,628	10	10 10	30	July	72.5	100			
National	37%	200,000	37,188	12	12 12	12	July	72.5	108			
N. Y. Equitable	35	210,000	205,679	14	18 18	20	July	72.10	175			
New York Fire	100	300,000	129,978	13	15 16	Aug.	72.5	110	108			
N. Y. & Wonders	100	200,000										
Niagara	0	1,000,000		0	10 10	8%	July	71.3%				
North River	25	350,000	90,499	10	10 10	18	Apr.	72.5	103			
Pacific	25	300,000	155,659	16	16 6	23	July	72.10	185			
Park	20	200,000	101,628	10	10 10	10	July	72.5	125			
Petera Co.	20	150,000	144,284	11	11 12	11	Aug.	66				
People's	20	150,000	68,582	10	12 12	12	July	72.5	116			
Phoenix (B'klyn)	50	1,000,000	171.86	10	11 11	12	July	72.5				
Phoenix (B'klyn)	50	1,000,000	171.86	10	11 11	12	July	72.5				
Republic	100	300,000	27,094	10	10 10	10	July	71.5	90%			
Resolve	100	200,000	105	5	10 10	3%	July	71.3%	80			
Rutgers	25	300,000	157,067	13	15 16	Feb.	72.10	155				
S. Nicholas	100	200,000							85			
Standard	50	200,000	34,963	10	10 10	7	July	72.5				
Star	50	200,000	161,400	10	11 7	7	July	72.3%	127			
Sterling	100	200,000	6,968	10	5 10	10	July	72.5	115			
Sterling	100	200,000	6,968	10	5 10	10	July	72.5	115			
Trademen's	25	200,000	14,696	10	10 10	10	July	72.5	92			
United States	25	150,000	172,698	10	12 14	14	July	72.10	168			
United States	25	150,000	172,698	10	12 14	14	July	72.10	168			
Willington	50	200,000	172,698	10	12 14	14	July	72.5	140			
Willington	50	200,000	172,698	10	12 14	14	July	72.5	140			
Willington	50	200,000	172,698	10	12 14	14	July	72.5	140			

### Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

[Quotations by Charles Otis, 9 New street and 74 Broadway.]

Citizens Gas Light Co. (Bk.) n. . .	25	2,000.00	Q & F.	20	20	Aug., '72.	340	
do do certificates	20	1,200.00	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72.	220	220
Harlem . . . . .	50	1,000.00	A. & O.	7	7	Apr., '72.	110	
Je sey City & Hoboken . . . .	20	380.00	J. & J.	15	15	Jan., '72.	180	
Manhattan . . . . .	50	4,000.00	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72.	136	
do bonds.		2,000.00	J. & J.	7	7	Various.	99	99
Metropolitan . . . . .	100	2,800.00	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72.	136	
do do certificates.			J. & J.	7	7	Various.	99	
Mutual, N. Y. . . . .	100	5,000.00	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72.	136	
Nassau, Brooklyn . . . . .	25	1,000.00	M. & N.	7	7	Various.	120	
New York . . . . .	50	400.00	M. & N.	7	7	Aug., '72.	177	
People's (Brooklyn) . . . . .	10	1,000.00	M. & S.	7	7	Sept., '72.	102	
do do bonds.		300.00	F. & A.	7	7	Various.		
Westchester County . . . . .	50	400.00	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72.	118	
Williamsburg . . . . .	50	1,000.00	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72.	188	
do do Fulton . . . . .	1,000		J. & J.	7	7	Various.		
*.								
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry—stock	100	900.00	J. & J.	7	7	1880	71	
1st mortgage . . . . .	10	604.00	J. & J.	7	7	1880	15	91
Broadway & Seventh Ave—stock	100	2,100.00	J. & J. & D.	7	7	June '72		
1st mortgage . . . . .	10	100.00	M. & N.	7	7	1881		
Brooklyn City—stock . . . . .	10	1,500.00	Q & F.	7	7	Aug., '72	2	0
1st mortgage . . . . .	100	300.00	J. & J.	7	7	1872	100	100
Bklyn Prospect Pk & Flatb—stock	50	254.00						
1st mortgage . . . . .	100	200.00	M. & N.	7	7	1878	130	130
Broadway 1st Ave—stock . . . .	100	200.00	J. & J.	7	7	June '72	100	120
Brooklyn & Hunter's Pt—stock . .	100	80.00					8	
1st mortgage . . . . .	100	4,000.00	J. & J.	7	7		75	
Madison Avenue, Brooklyn—stock	100	700.00						
1st mortgage . . . . .	500	15,000.00	A. & O.	7	7	1871		
2d do . . . . .	500	100,000.00	A. & O.	7	7	1874		
3rd do . . . . .	500	164,000.00	J. & J.	7	7	1875		
Central Pk, N. & E. River—stock	100	1,161.00						
1st mortgage . . . . .	100	550.00	F. & A.	7	7	1881		
21 do . . . . .	100	250.00	M. & N.	7	7	1830		
Coney Island & Brooklyn—stock	100	500,000.00						
1st mortgage . . . . .	100	214.00	J. & J.	7	7			
Dr Dock, E. B. & Battery—stock	100	200.00	M. & S.	7	7	At '72	58	
1st mortgage . . . . .	1000	700,000.00	Q & F.	7	7	1874-76	90	
Eighth Avenue—stock . . . . .	100	1,000.00	J. & J.	6	6	Jan., '72		175
1st mortgage . . . . .	100	208.00	J. & J.	7	7		109	100
124 St. & Grand St Ferry—stock .	100	750.00	M. & N.	7	7	May '72		
1st mortgage . . . . .	100	1,000.00	A. & O.	7	7	1873	75	77
Grand Street & Newtown—stock	20	200.00		2		July '70		
Ninth Avenue—stock . . . . .	100	797.00						
1st mortgage . . . . .	1000	167,000.00	J. & J.	7	7	July '72	92	
Second Avenue—stock . . . . .	100	80.00						
1st mortgage . . . . .	1000	350,000.00	J. & J.	7	7	1877		95
2d mortgage . . . . .	10	200,000.00	F. & A.	7	7	1876		95
3d mortgage . . . . .	100	150,000.00	A. & O.	7	7	1883		80
Cons. Conserv. Co. . . . .	100	315.00	M. & S.	7	7	1868	80	80
Sixth Avenue—stock . . . . .	10	750,000.00	M. & N.	5	5	May '72	140	100
1st mortgage . . . . .	1000	250,000.00	J. & J.	7	7	1890		
Third Avenue—stock . . . . .	100	1,170.00	Q & F.	7	7	Aug., '72	190	100
1st mortgage . . . . .	1000	1,800,000.00	J. & J.	7	7	1890		92 1/2
Williamsburg & Flatbush—stock .	10	30,000.00						
1st mortgage . . . . .	100	125.00	M. & S.	7	7			

**City Securities.**

			INTEREST.		Bonds due.	PRICE.	
			Rate.	Months Payable.		Bid.	Asked
<b>New York:</b>							
Water stock.....	1841-63.	5	Feb., May, Aug. & Nov.	1870-80	.....	98	98
do do	1844-57.	6	do do	1875-79	.....	98	98
Croton water stock.....	1845-51.	5	do do	1890	.....	98	98
do do	1853-60.	5	do do	1883-90	.....	98	98
Croton Aqueduct stock.....	1866.	6	do do	1884-1911	.....	98	98
do pipes and mains.....	.....	7	Feb. & November.	1884-1900	105	107	108
do reservoir bonds.....	.....	6	May, May, Aug. & Nov.	1907-11	.....	98	98
Central Park bonds.....	1838-57.	5	do do	1874-98	.....	98	98
do do	1852-65.	6	do do	1879-98	.....	98	98
Real estate bonds.....	1860-63.	5	do do	1873	.....	98	98
Dock bonds.....	1822.	5	do do	1871-76	.....	98	98
Floating debt stock.....	1870.	6	Feb., May, Aug. & Nov.	1878	99	100	106
Market stock.....	1865-68.	7	May & November.	1894-97	105	106	106
Soldiers' aid fund.....	1863.	5	do do	1872	95	97	97
do do	1863.	6	do do	1871-75	99	100	105
do do	1863.	7	do do	1876	103	104	104
Improvement stock.....	1869.	6	do do	1889	96	93	93
do do	1869.	7	do do	1879-93	105	107	107
Consolidated bonds.....	var.	6 g.	do	1901	.....	98	98
Street Imp. stock.....	var.	6 g.	do	1888	99	100	100
do do	var.	7	do do	1879-82	105	107	107
<b>Brooklyn:</b>							
City bonds.....	1819-65.	6	January & July,	1872-91	96	98	98
do do	1861-65.	7	do do	1885-91	103 g.	104	104
Local Imp. bonds.....	1862-65.	7	do do	1881-95	99	99	99 g.
do do	1865-70.	7	do do	1872-95	103	103 g.	103 g.
N. Y. Bridge bonds.....	1870.	7	do do	1911	103	103 g.	103 g.
Park Imp. bonds.....	1871-71.	7	do do	1893	103	103 g.	103 g.
Water bonds.....	1877-71.	7	do do	1881-1902	94 g.	95	95
Sewerage bonds.....	3 years.	6	do do	various	100	.....	.....
Assessment bonds.....	do	7	do do	various	100	.....	.....
<b>Jersey City:</b>							
Water loan.....	1853-67.	6	January & July.	1877-95	91	98	98
do do	1860-7.	7	do do	1898-1909	100	101	101
Sewerage bonds.....	1866-69.	7	do do	1872-79	99	100	100
Bergen bonds.....	1868-69.	7	do do	1870-90	100	101	101
Assessment bonds.....	1870-71.	7	Jan., May, July & Nov.	1875-91	100	101	101

## The Railway Monitor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD FINANCES.

### EXPLANATION OF STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. Prices of the most Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette," previously. Full quotations of all other securities will be found on preceding pages.

2. Government Securities, with full information in regard to each issue, the periods of interest payment, size or denomination of bonds, and numerous other details, are given in the U. S. Debt statement published in THE CHRONICLE on the first of each month.

3. City Bonds, and Bank, Insurance, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, with quotations, will usually be published the first three weeks of each month, on the page immediately preceding this.

4. The Complete Tables of State Securities, City Securities, and Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds will be regularly published on the last Saturday in each month. The publication of these tables, occupying fourteen pages, requires the issue of a supplement, which will be neatly stitched in with the regular edition; THE CHRONICLE containing this supplement will be printed in sufficient numbers to supply regular subscribers only. Single copies without the supplement sold as usual.

### INVESTMENTS—BONDS OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Pursuing our remarks of last week in regard to the present prices of some of the more prominent of the old railroad bonds sold at the New York Stock Exchange, we may observe that the greater number of these bonds belong to separate systems of railroad. Each of these systems embraces in its consolidated lines, or branches, a large number of roads whose mortgage bonds are still known under the name of the company originally issuing them; thus the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, or the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company have had no legal existence for some years, the first being now a part of the Toledo Wabash & Western, and the latter a part of the Chicago & Northwestern, but the bonds of each will probably be known on the Stock Board list till the date of their maturity. In regard to the value of such bonds, secured on lines of road which have been consolidated into or become branches of a larger system, there are two elements to be considered—first, the security furnished in the mortgage on the road itself; and secondly, the additional security furnished by the credit of the leading company, of which it forms a part.

The following statement will show the details concerning the old bonds of the Chicago & Northwestern road, and the earnings of each division upon which they are secured:

Preferred sinking fund bonds due in 1885. Interest 7 per cent. Feb. and Aug (price 95@99.)	\$1,245,500
First mortgage on road and equipment, from Chicago to Oshkosh, 191 miles.	
Funded coupon bonds due 1883. Interest 7 per cent. May and November (price 100@100½.)	755,000
Issued for first six coupons from general first mortgage bonds. A second mortgage lien on same.	
General first mortgage bonds due 1885. Interest 7 per cent. Feb. and August 1st (price 95@97½.)	3,588,000
A third mortgage lien on same.	
Appleton extension bonds due 1885. Interest 7 per cent. Feb. and August (55 asked Aug. 13.)	148,000
First mortgage on road from Oshkosh to a point twenty-three miles north of Oshkosh, and on 76,000 acres of land.	
Green Bay extension bonds due 1885. Interest 7 per cent. Feb. and August (55 asked Aug. 13.)	289,000
First mortgage lien on road from north end of Appleton extension to Fort Howard, on Green Bay, about twenty-six miles, and on 76,000 acres of land.	
Menominee extension first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, principal due 1911. Interest 7 per cent. gold, June and Dec. 1st.	2,700,000
First mortgage on road and equipment, from Fort Howard, Wisconsin, to junction with the Peninsula division, 120 miles.	

The sections of road named above constitute the Wisconsin division of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, which division earned, in the year ending May 31, 1872, \$3,037,341; operating expenses were \$1,921,348, leaving the net earnings \$1,115,993. The interest charge per annum on the bonds (when the Menominee extension is finished) will amount to about \$630,000 in currency.

First mortgage bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, principal [extended] due 1882. Interest 7 per cent. Feb. and Aug. 1st (price 101@102)	1,785,000
First mortgage lien on road and equipment from Chicago to Mississippi River, opposite Clinton, Iowa, 137 miles; from Junction to Freeport, 91 miles, and from Belvidere to Wisconsin State line at Beloit, 30 miles; in all, 248 miles.	
Second mortgage bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, principal due 1875. Interest 7 per cent. May and November 1st (price 100 asked Aug. 8.)	948,000
Second mortgage lien on same road and equipment as the preceding.	
Mississippi River Bridge bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, principal due 1884. Interest 7 per cent. Jan. and July 1st	200,000
Secured by lien on the net earnings of the Galena Division, after the payment of interest and sinking funds on the first and second mortgages.	
Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company issued for the purchase of the Elgin and State Line Railroad, principal due 1878. Interest 6 per cent. January and July 1st	135,000
Secured upon the net earnings of the Galena Division, after the payment of interest and sinking funds on the first and second mortgage and Mississippi River Bridge bonds.	

The above named bonds are secured on the several sections of

road constituting the Galena division (and also on 30 miles more not in that division). The gross earnings of the Galena division in the year ending May 31, 1872, were \$3,591,888; operating expenses, \$2,074,935, leaving net earnings \$1,516,953. The annual interest charge on the bonds is about \$215,000.

First mortgage bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company of Michigan, principal due 1888. Interest 7 per cent. March and September 1st (price 97@100.) 695,000 |

First mortgage lien on Peninsula Division from Escanaba to Negaunee and extensions to iron mines, 83.7 miles, and on the lands received from the United States and the State of Michigan in aid of building said road.

This constitutes the Peninsula division, of which the earnings were \$800,614; operating expenses, \$373,484; leaving net earnings \$427,130, with an interest charge of \$48,650 per year.

Consolidated sinking fund bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, principal due 1915. Interest 7 per cent. quarter-yearly, Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1st (price 92@94)..... 2,686,000 |

Mortgage lien on all the different lines of road and equipment of the company [excepting the Milwaukee Division] in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, subject to prior liens. The company may at any time make further issues of this class of bonds, but only for the purpose of substituting them for the amount of the above described prior bonds of the company, dollar for dollar, as provided for in mortgage trust deed.

The security of these bonds is upon the Wisconsin, Galena, Peninsula and Madison divisions, of which the first three earned \$2,166,426 net above their interest charge, and the Madison division earned \$259,428 gross, with operating expenses \$244,206, leaving net earnings of \$15,222, against an interest charge of \$22,680 on \$324,000 of bonds.

First mortgage bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, principal due 1874. Interest 7 per cent. May and November 1st..... 397,000 |

First mortgage on road and equipment, from Chicago to Wisconsin State Line, 45 miles.

Second mortgage bonds of the same, principal due 1874. Interest 7 per cent., part January and July, part March and Sept. 1st..... 182,000 |

Second mortgage (now first lien) on road and equipment, from Wisconsin State Line north to Milwaukee. 0 miles.

First mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, principal due 1898. Interest 7 per cent. January and July 1st (price 95@98)..... 1,135,000 |

Mortgage lien on road and equipment from Chicago to Milwaukee, 85 miles, subject to the \$589,000 of bonds above described, issued by the Chicago and Milwaukee and Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Companies. This mortgage provides for the issue, in all, of \$1,700,000 of bonds, the balance of which (\$565,000) are to be issued in retiring the \$589,500 prior bonds mentioned above.

These bonds are on the Milwaukee division, which earned \$1,369,162 gross, with operating expenses of \$557,554, leaving \$811,554 net earnings, against an interest charge of \$120,715.

The preceding analysis will serve to give a general idea of the relative importance of the several sections of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, so far as their net earnings are concerned, and also of the comparative value of the bonds secured upon each section.

### The Georgia Bond Business.—The following were proceedings of the Georgia Senate, 13th instant:

After some unimportant business, the resolution to declare null and void the bonds of the Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus Railroad was taken up and passed.

The Senate also passed the resolutions declaring valid the bonds of the Macon and Brunswick and South Georgia and Florida rail roads.

The following is a portion of the telegraphic report to the Savannah News of proceedings in the Georgia House, 16th inst.:

The bill declaring null and void the quarterly gold bonds of the State, which had been in the hands of Henry Clews & Co. was taken up and passed unanimously.

A resolution was introduced authorizing the Governor to bring suit against Clews for the money due by him to the State, and prohibiting the Governor from paying Clews the \$47,000 and the £8,000 sterling which he claimed from the State.

The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill declaring illegal the State's endorsement of the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad was taken up.

Mr. McMillan was satisfied that the report of the Bond Committee declaring these bonds legal and binding was correct. Pending argument the House adjourned till 3 o'clock.

In the afternoon session in the House the consideration of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bill was resumed.

Mr. McMillan stated that since the morning session he had come into the possession of facts which caused a change in his views. He moved an indefinite postponement of the whole matter. Lost.

The Senate's resolutions declaring the State's indorsement valid and binding were taken up. Mr. Graham's bill declaring the indorsement null and void was offered as a substitute and carried by a vote of 62 to 38.

**South Carolina Bonds—Registration.**—A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was held this week to consider the matter of the registration of the South Carolina State bonds. It will be remembered that some time ago the Governing Committee resolved that all State bonds to be dealt in upon the Exchange to be a good delivery should be registered in this city on or before the 1st of September, 1872. Under this provision the State of South Carolina appointed the Commercial Warehouse Company of this city as their registering agents. It has since been ascertained that this company has charged one per cent as the registering fee, and many of the hold-



ers of the bonds have objected to paying it. The charge is looked upon as excessive, as the bonds amount to \$16,000,000, and would therefore give the company on the entire transaction a profit of \$160,000. The matter was considered at the meeting yesterday, and it was resolved to extend the time of registering in this one case indefinitely. The holders of the bonds will, therefore, not be compelled to register them, and it is thought that by this means the charge of the registrars will be reduced.

**Milwaukee City Bonds.**—The Comptroller of the City has favored us with the following statement. The amount of indebtedness of this city is as follows:

Readjustment bonds, payable 30 years from June 1st, 1861, interest five per cent, payable June 1st and December 1st, \$500 and \$1,000.	\$435,000
General city bonds, payable 30 years from January 1st, 1871, interest seven per cent, payable January 1st and July 1st, denomination \$1,000.	150,000
Water bonds, payable 30 years from January 1st, 1872, interest seven per cent, payable July 1st and January 1st, coupon bonds of \$1,000 each.	100,000
Registered bonds of \$10,000 each.	100,000
	\$805,000

Above is gross amount of bonds at this date outstanding; in addition to the above the city is about to issue \$1,000,000 of seven per cent water bonds, payable 30 years from January 1st, 1872 interest payable January 1st and July 1st, \$900,000 to be coupon bonds of \$1,000 each, \$100,000 to be registered bonds of \$10,000 each. These bonds will be issued as needed to pay for construction of water-works now under way. The total amount to be issued for that purpose is not to exceed \$1,200,000, of which \$200,000 are now outstanding. When these bonds are issued, which will probably be during the year 1872, our bonded debt will be as follows:

Readjustment bonds.	\$435,000
General city bonds.	150,000
Water bonds.	1,200,000
	\$1,850,000

By law this city is prohibited from issuing bonds to exceed five per cent of its assessed valuation for the five years preceding the issue of bonds. Our average assessed valuation for last five years is \$37,359,068 78; our assessment for this year will probably increase this average to \$40,000,000.

Interest on bonds is payable in currency at the Comptroller's office, Milwaukee, and at office of A. Goettel & Co. in the city of New York.

For the purpose of retiring readjustment bonds a tax is levied annually, and June 1st of each year bonds are retired to the amount of the sinking fund on hand. The amount retired June 1st, 1872, was \$42,000.

For the purpose of retiring general city and water bonds a tax is authorized for twenty years before the bonds become due of five per cent on the amount outstanding for a sinking fund, to pay the principal of such bonds, provided that whenever the water-works for which these bonds are issued shall yield a revenue over and above expenses, the same shall be applied to pay the interest and principal of said bonds.

**Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.**—Notice is given to the stockholders of this company that between the 10th of September and the 1st of October next they will be entitled to subscribe at par to the new convertible loan of the company, in the proportion of 30 per cent. of the par value of the shares of stock registered in their names on the 4th of September next.

The payments to be made as follows:

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of the pro rata subscription to be paid upon making the subscription.

Fifteen per cent. upon the 15th of January, 1873.

Ten per cent. upon the 15th of April, 1873.

Ten per cent. upon the 15th of July, 1873.

Ten per cent. upon the 15th of January, 1874.

Ten per cent. upon the 15th of April, 1874.

Ten per cent. upon the 15th of July, 1874.

Ten per cent. upon the 15th of January, 1875.

Ten per cent. upon the 15th of April, 1875.

—provided that the deferred payments may be anticipated in whole or in part at the date of subscription, or at the maturity of any of the subsequent payments.

The bonds will be dated January 1, 1873, and will be twenty-year coupon bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, free of taxes, and be convertible into the stock of the company at par at any time after the 1st of July, 1876, and before the 1st of January, 1892, upon the surrender of the bond with all the coupons not then due annexed; provided, that such conversion shall only be made in any interval of time between the date of the payment of a dividend upon the stock of the company and the date of the maturity of the coupon first falling due after the payment of said dividends, excluding both of said dates. The bonds will be in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, and \$100, and any fractions of \$100 due to any stockholder will entitle such stockholder to a bond of \$100.

There are various other details which will be furnished at the office.

The privilege of subscribing may be transferred by any stockholder.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on Tuesday, September 4, and reopened on Monday, September 10.

**The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis.**—Mr. Wolff, the agent of the German bondholders, has returned from America to Frankfort, bringing with him this company's proposition for a settlement with its bondholders, which is substantially as follows:

From and after the 1st of February, 1873, the coupons to be paid in cash to the amount of one-half of their face.

Every bond to be stamped with the notice that thereafter it represents but one-half of its nominal value.

For the other half of every bond, preferred stock to be issued, on which dividends will be paid in proportion to the amount of net earnings, all of which (after paying the interest on the bonds) must be devoted to dividends on the preferred stock until these dividends amount to 7 per cent. Should the earnings be sufficient to pay more than 7 per cent on the entire stock, common as well as preferred, the dividends will be the same on both classes of stock.

Coupons Nos. 6, 7 and 8 (back-due) to be converted into 4 per cent gold interest bearing certificates of indebtedness (interest beginning August 1, 1873), which are to be paid out of the net earnings of the road.

The stamping and converting of the bonds, and future payments of interest, to be made both in New York and Frankfort.

The above proposition, which we find in the *German-American Economist*, had not been passed upon by the committee of the bondholders at the time of publication, but has probably by this time been recommended or otherwise to the bondholders.

**The Chicago Railroads.**—The *Railroad Gazette* has the following article under the above title:

"All the Chicago railroads having issued reports since the beginning of the year, covering from five to twelve months of the year 1870, including the period affected by the Chicago fire, we may find it profitable to compare their operations, and ascertain the work of the lines as a whole—something we are not likely to consider when we deal with each separately. This study will perhaps be more valuable to Chicago and its merchants than to the railroad men, but is worth the attention of the latter, as by it they may obtain a broader view of the general field in which they work than otherwise.

In what we have to say, we consider only the lines from Chicago northward, westward and southward, excluding the lines to the east, which have a different office to perform and form a system by themselves. We therefore present side by side the results of the operations of Illinois Central, the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Chicago & Northwestern roads, which are the only lines which bring considerable quantities of agricultural produce to the city, and carry lumber and merchandise from it. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes properly belongs to this system; but as it has been open but a few months and has but lately fairly made itself known as a carrier—and especially as it has no previous year to compare with—it should not come into the comparison. The routes named bring to Chicago nearly all the grain and stock that finds a market in that city, with the exception of some millions of bushels, chiefly of corn, which arrive by canal.

In the first place, let us know the extent of the systems whose operations we chronicle. The aggregate length of the five roads—or system of roads, rather—was 4,297 miles in 1871-72, and 3,972 miles in 1870-71; the increase being 325 miles, or 8 per cent. The lines are in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan exclusively, though, of course, they carry traffic from many other States. The reports of the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton are for the calendar year; of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for the year ending with April; of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific for the year ending with March; of the Chicago & Northwestern for the year ending with May.

The gross earnings of these roads for the two years last reported, with the percentages of increase and decrease, were as follows:

	—Gross Earnings.—		Per c. of
	1871-2.	1870-1.	Inc. or Dec.
Illinois Central.....	\$8,497,485	\$8,746,777	Dec. 2.85
Chicago & Alton.....	5,278,510	4,849,405	Inc. 8.85
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	7,569,010	7,307,685	Inc. 3.51
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	5,900,797	6,028,287	Dec. 2.16
Chicago & Northwestern.....	11,402,161	11,694,914	Dec. 2.56

Total..... \$38,648,963 \$38,527,068 Inc. .0315

The increase of .315 per cent is small to be sure, but still it is an increase: but when we take into consideration the larger mileage (8 per cent) worked, it has not so favorable an appearance. The only considerable increase is in the case of the Chicago & Alton, which has a large increase in mileage, and three of the five companies report a decrease.

A more accurate idea of the changes in traffic, and especially of the relative productiveness of the roads, can be had from the following table, which gives the mileage of each road for each year and the earnings per mile, with the percentages of increase and decrease:

	Av. Mileage.		P. c. Earn. per Mile.		Per c. of	
	'71-2.	'70-1.	Inc.	'71-2.	'70-1.	Inc. or Dec.
Illinois Central.....	1,109	1,109	....	\$7.62	\$7.887	Dec. 3.85
Chicago & Alton.....	526	466	11%	10.040	10.406	Dec. 3.51
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	759	642	18%	9.969	11.327	Dec. 11.2
Chicago, Rock I-land & Pacific.....	590	590	....	10.001	10.217	Dec. 2.16
Chicago & Northwestern.....	1,313	1,165	13%	8.687	10.004	Dec. 13.17

Total..... 4,297 3,972 8 \$8.992 \$9.700 Dec. 7.3

Here we see that every company shows a decrease in earnings per mile, varying from 11 per cent in the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (which has recently acquired a number of new branches, with moderate traffic, which bring down the average from the former very large amount) to 3 per cent on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The increase in the average mileage worked is very large on three lines and nil on the others; though one, the Rock Island, is now working an immensely increased mileage, not included in the last reports. The average decrease per mile is more than one-fourteenth.

Now as it is important, especially for Chicago, to know if the traffic of these roads is not increasing, or only very little, notwithstanding their large increase of mileage, let us examine their traffic, which, as many railroad men know to their sorrow, is by no means the same thing as earnings. We give below the passengers carried and tonnage moved on these roads, with the percentages of increase and decrease:

	No. of Passengers carried.	Per c. of In. or Dec.	No. of Tons hauled.	Per c. of In. or Dec.
1871-2.	1870-1.		1871-2.	1870-1.
Illinois Central.	1,286,584	1,376,585	1,831,944	1,623,944
Chicago & Alton	715,662	732,531	1,501,496	1,361,032
Chicago, B. & Q.	1,429,504	1,365,577	1,689,104	1,382,515
Chic. & R. I. & P.	708,442	708,815	1,014,347	914,345
Chicago & N. W.	2,234,705	2,239,494	2,510,016	2,298,170

Total..... 6,364,898 6,423,002 Dec. -0.9 5,546,907 7,480,006 Inc. 12 1/2

This tells a different story. With an increase of 8 per cent in mileage, we have, it is true, a decrease of nearly 1 per cent in the number of passengers carried (the minor traffic), but an increase of 12 1/2 per cent in the tons of freight hauled. If we count a passenger as equivalent to a ton of freight, as is customary, we have an increase of 7 per cent—very nearly equal to the increase in mileage, which is exceedingly favorable, considering that the new lines naturally have less favorable locations (the best having been taken first), and can have only begun to develop a traffic.

The changes in passengers carried are not very great on any line, the Illinois Central losing about one-sixteenth and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy gaining about one-twentieth.

It is evident, therefore, that the rates and the traffic are not quite uniform; and the following table will bring to light the discrepancies:

	Passenger Earnings.	Per c. of In. or Dec.	Freight Earnings.	Per c. of In. or Dec.
1871-2.	1870-1.		1871-2.	1870-1.
Illinois Cen.	\$1,899,310	\$2,117,527	\$3,086,713	\$6,142,521
Chic. & Al.	1,273,793	1,292,185	3,140,203	3,312,068
C. B. & Q.	1,724,544	1,730,304	5,299,874	4,949,681
C. R. I. & P.	1,394,140	1,113,123	4,213,372	4,023,372
C. & N. W.	3,260,654	3,393,111	7,521,275	7,700,809

Total..... \$9,553,411 \$10,186,230 Dec. -5 1/2 \$26,861,437 \$26,128,354 Inc. 2.8

Here are notable fluctuations. With a decrease in the number of passengers of less than 1 per cent, there is a decrease of 5 1/2 per cent in passenger receipts; and with an increase of 12 1/2 per cent in the amount of freight, there is an increase of less than 3 per cent in the receipts for carrying it—that is, the roads receive less money for doing the same work.

The Illinois Central and Rock Island roads show very large decreases in passenger earnings, and the only increase is in the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; and that is less than one-third of one per cent. Competition seems to have affected passenger more than freight rates. Three of the five companies show an increase in freight receipts, and in the case of the Chicago & Alton it is large.

Now, having found an increase in traffic, a decrease in rates, and a very small increase in gross receipts, the proprietors of the railroads will have still other questions to ask concerning them very closely. What have been the working expenses and net receipts? They are given below:

	Working Expenses.	Per c. of In. or Dec.	Net Earnings.	Per c. of In. or Dec.
1871-2.	1870-1.		1871-2.	1870-1.
Illinois Cen.	\$5,668,294	\$5,821,636	\$2,732,847	\$2,857,322
Chic. & Al.	3,980,825	2,786,105	2,198,085	2,063,299
C. B. & Q.	4,949,833	4,428,674	2,619,177	3,004,707
C. R. I. & P.	2,950,261	3,405,459	3,171,755	2,622,828
C. & N. W.	6,810,026	6,311,506	4,592,136	5,383,408

Total..... \$23,459,241 \$22,753,380 Inc. 3 \$15,313,780 \$15,931,564 Dec. 4

With an increase in traffic, and in three cases a large increase in mileage, we should look for an increase of expenses; and we have it. It is only 3 per cent, however, while the increase in mileage is 8 and in traffic 7 per cent. The roads with a large increase in mileage all have an increase in expenses, but it is in every case less than the increase in mileage. The Rock Island has a very large decrease in expenses, which goes far toward keeping down the average of the total.

The net receipts in the aggregate show a decrease of 4 per cent which, in consideration of the increased mileage, will probably not be entirely satisfactory to proprietors. With a property considerably more costly than the previous year, the returns are smaller. Two of the lines have an increase in net earnings, and that of the Rock Island is immense—more than one-fifth; but for this the average decrease would be much greater.

There are other points of comparison which it would be interesting to consider, but the above is sufficient for the present.

**The Central Pacific.**—SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—A sub-committee of the Committee of One Hundred has agreed with Governor Stanford on a basis of compromise with the Central Railroad Company on the terminus question. The Goat Island project is to be abandoned, and the Central Company will construct a bridge at Ravenswood across the bay, and a road thence along the water front to Mission Bay, where the final terminus of the Central, Southern and San Joaquin Valley roads will be fixed. A track is also to be run from the terminus through the city to North Beach, freight to be delivered along it without extra charge. The city, on its part, is to modify the surveys of Mission Bay and give a subsidy of two and a half millions in six per cent bonds.

**Railroad Opening.**—WOLFBOBO, N. H., August 19.—The Wolfboro branch of the Eastern Railroad was opened to-day, forming a connection with the railroad route between Wolfboro and Boston.

#### Southern Railway Security.

[“THE SCOTT ROUTE.”]

A Knoxville correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* writes: “The railroads are managed like everything else. In a whole year not the price of a wasted envelope is put down to profit and loss. They consequently flourish under circumstances where a different style of management would induce ruin. The Scott system, from Memphis to Bristol, will pay, and will do better under the combined management than ever before. Last year 92,000 bales of cotton passed up this East Tennessee & Virginia road for Norfolk. The coming season the quantity will be doubled. The time is reduced to five days, inside of all coast

transportation from Memphis. It will result in making this the only Liverpool route for cotton leaving your city. The Scott combination route will also become a favorite for freights West. One house has a consignment of boots and shoes from Boston via Norfolk and Chattanooga in shorter time than by the old route. It will also become a favorite route for passenger traffic for Europe. The steamship Moravian recently landed a load of immigrants at Norfolk, all of whom went over these roads—19 for Memphis, 3 for Galveston, 1 for Leavenworth, 6 for Jackson, 5 for Nashville, 9 for Knoxville, and 9 for New Orleans.”

[ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG.]

The completion of this road is expected to reduce the running time between Philadelphia and Richmond from 15 hours to 12. The road extends from Alexandria to Quantico Creek, 23 miles, and joins the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac extension. From Quantico to Fredericksburg the distance is 22 miles; thence to Richmond, 60; crosses Aquia Creek on a long bridge. This road is due to the energy and perseverance of the Southern Security Company, the effects of the efforts and sagacity of which are just beginning to be appreciated. This company has also leased the

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA ROAD,

from Salisbury, on the N. C. R., nearly due west in the direction of Knoxville, Tenn., and 105 miles to Marion. It had, therefore, lines in its control completing this route north to the Potomac, and also a complete route from Memphis to Bristol, on the Virginia border; but at Bristol, the A., Miss. & O. R., commonly known as “General Mahon’s road,” has at present the control, and as its interests are supposed to be hostile to the Southern Security Company, the latter have been devising ways and means to remove the obstruction. Among schemes proposed was to encourage that part of the proposed Norfolk & Great Western between Danville and Bristol; another is to extend the W. N. C. over the mountains to Morristown, Tenn., to the desired connections. This would necessitate the construction of 200 miles through a very difficult country. Another plan is to foster the Shenandoah Valley road, giving an excellent connection with Philadelphia and the East, but not giving a Baltimore outlet.

[ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA.]

The Alabama & Chattanooga road, in Dale County, Ga., was sold on the 6th—the Chattanooga *Times* states, to the Southern Railway Security Company. The report is that this latter and those interested in the road have made an amicable arrangement, and that the Southern Security Company will put the road in running order, and lease it as part of the Southern Pacific.

**Richmond and York River.**—This road, which, since the close of the war, in connection with steamers running from West Point to Baltimore has built up a valuable trade, was advertised for sale on the 14th instant, under an old deed of trust. The Chancery Court granted an injunction until the merits of the matter can be inquired into. A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states, it is thought, that the P. R. and Chess. & Ohio road will both become bidders in the event of a sale.

**Portland & Ogdensburg.**—Portland has voted to accept the Legislative act authorizing her to loan credit for \$1,500,000 to complete the above road. The contractors have already begun work upon the Notch section, and the road will go forward promptly to completion. Vermont is pushing its portion, so that the whole 226 miles from Portland to Swanton will be opened.

**Boston, Hartford and Erie.**—The Hartford *Times* has the following: Our Willimantic dispatch announces the opening to-day of the Boston, Hartford and Erie road for business and travel—cars coming through to Willimantic. This completes the last link wanting to unite this city with Boston by the new line; and we cannot doubt that the western end of the road will now be pushed forward to completion at no distant day. Trains now leave Willimantic for Boston and intermediate stations at 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., arriving in Boston at 10:30 A. M. and 7:10 P. M. From Boston the cars start at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., reaching Willimantic at 12:40 (noon) and 8:05 P. M. The road itself is in good running order.

**The Midland Railroad.**—The New Jersey Midland Railroad now takes Paterson passengers to the Cortlandt street ferry, Jersey City, in the same time that Erie goes to Long Dock. The Midland wanted to lower the fare, but the Erie refused them the privilege of crossing its track, west of the tunnel, if they did. Consequently the Midland is building a trestle work to run over the Erie track, up in the air at that point, and when this is ready the fare will be reduced, and for the first time on record Paterson will have the benefit of real competing lines with Jersey City.

**New City Bonds.**—At a meeting of the Board of Apportionment this week Comptroller Green was authorized to issue the following bonds and stocks: “City Park Improvement Fund Stock,” as authorized by chapter 290 laws of 1871, \$500,000; \$400,000 of which is to repay moneys heretofore borrowed by the Department of Public Parks under the old administration, and \$100,000 for the present use of the Department of Parks. “Assessment Bonds,” as authorized by chapter 397, laws of 1852, \$600,000, to cover advances of 70 per cent to contractors for street regulating, sewer building, etc. These bonds are redeemable by assessments yet to be collected.

—The Winona and St. Peter (Minn.) Railroad is completed to a point within four miles of the State line. A line of men are at work in Dakota, and it is expected that by the first of December the iron will all be laid to Bg Sioux, as but forty miles of grading remain to be done.

—The Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad Company, and the Liberty and Vienna Railroad Company have filed with the Secretary of State an agreement of consolidation under the name of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company.



The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, August 23, 1872.

The weather has continued intensely hot, and there has not been more than half the usual attendance at the different mercantile exchanges. A decline in gold has also exerted some influence to restrict the volume of business. And yet, in the leading domestic products, such as cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, and naval stores, the volume of trade has latterly increased, with some improvement in prices, as compared with those current early in the week. The return of tolerable weather will probably exert a beneficial influence upon trade.

Cotton has advanced, closing quiet at 22c. for middling uplands. Flour, after a small decline, closes more steady at \$6 40@7 for shipping extras. Wheat was also panicky for a day or two, but has partially recovered, and closes at \$1 52@1 55 for old No. 2 spring and new red winter. Corn declined a little, but recovered, and closed firm at 62c. for prime mixed. Groceries have been moderately active, but at weak prices.

Provisions have been doing better, and there has been some advance in pork, bacon and cheese, owing mainly to a brisk export demand from Great Britain, where the consumption is said to be greatly increased in consequence of the high prices of butchers' meat. Lard has been dull, with no change in prices. Butter has been taken to a moderate extent for the Liverpool market, mainly of good medium qualities 15@18c. Cheese became quite excited on Tuesday, by the intelligence of large purchases in the provincial markets for export, and prices advanced 1c. with prime State factories quoted 13@13½c. To-day pork was moderately active at \$14 25 for new mess, and \$13 25 for old do. Lard was quiet at 9½c. for prime steam. Bacon less active—long clear quoted 8½c; short do. 8¼c. The market for provisions generally closed quiet.

Freights have been firmer but less active: to Liverpool, by steam, grain, 9@9½d.; cotton, ½d.; butter and cheese, 40., and bacon 35s. Yesterday the London steamer took 55,000 bush. grain, at 9½@10d. Vessels of medium tonnage with grain have been paid 7s. 6d. to Cork for orders and 7s. to Penarth roads. As high as 10@11s. has been paid for petroleum vessels to Cronstadt. To-day there were moderate shipments of grain to Liverpool by steam at 8½@9½c.

Strained ros'n declined to \$3 60@3 65, at which there was an active demand, and prices recovered to \$3 70@3 75. Spirits turpentine also fell off to 50@51c., but recovered to 52@53c., with large sales in shipping order. Petroleum has been quiet, but showing rather more strength; notwithstanding an increased production stocks have been diminishing; refined in bbls. quoted at 22½@22¾c.; crude in bulk, 11½c. Oils have been quiet, but linseed oil is firmer at 82@83c. Fish have advanced. Fruits more active and firm. Tallow has advanced to 9 7-16c. for prime. Whiskey has declined to 92½c. Hides have been in more demand. Some 20,000 sides of leather have been taken for export to England.

In tobacco the demand has been active for Kentucky leaf, the sales aggregating 1,300 hhd's, of which 1,100 were for export and 200 for consumption; prices were firm at 9@9½c. for lugs, and 10@15c. for low to fine leaf. Seed leaf tobacco has been less active, though the demand has been quite general; prices have ruled very firm; sales embrace 600 cases new crop Connecticut wrappers at 35@55c.; 317 cases do. Pennsylvania, mostly at 17½c.; 307 cases do. Ohio at 11½@14c.; 50 cases do. Wisconsin at 9½c. Also, 200 cases sundry lots of old crop at 15@30c., and 500 bales Havana at 98@11 17.

**Exports of Leading Articles from New York.**  
The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1872, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

ARTICLES.	Same time last year.	Total since Jan. 1, 1872.	Total last week.	Other S. America.	Other W. Indies.	Hayti.	Cuba.	Br. N. A. Colonies.	Br. N. A. Colonies.	China & Japan.	Other S. Europe.	Spain.	Other N. Europe.	Ger. many.	Holland.	France.	Great Britain.
Breadstuffs—Flour, bbls.	1,133,387	611,481	21,340	38,810	21,383	44,015	24,397	114,007	114,007	1,510	1,510	...	...	...	...	...	77,823
Corn meal, bbls.	1,389,889	118,803	21,340	38,810	21,383	44,015	24,397	114,007	114,007	1,510	1,510	...	...	...	...	...	13
Wheat, bush.	11,428,323	5,956,894	230,350	6,720	61,602	10	28	43,479	43,479	...	145,608	...	...	...	...	...	5,684,068
Rye, bush.	94,342	22,659	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,271
Barley, bush.	81,890	24,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oats, bush.	16,307	16,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peas, bush.	7,092,574	16,315,138	7,092,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corn, bush.	66,348	1,589	1,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beans, bush.	35,733	407	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lentils, bush.	10,633	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peas, bush.	1,491	22,543	22,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee, bbls.	467,993	188,887	4,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea, chests.	39,070	38,517	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium, chests.	25,090	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rubber, bbls.	4,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naval stores—Sp. Turp.	16,127	700	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosin, bbls.	321,563	7,843	7,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tar, bbls.	250,110	15,071	15,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil cake, bbls.	890,368	602,077	17,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whale, bbls.	57,188	47,856	1,936,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whale, bbls.	188,119	37,307	31,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard, bbls.	378,068	127,735	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions—Pork, bbls.	1,93,033	1,806	1,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacon, bbls.	52,422	52,422	52,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beef, bbls.	1,383,361	23,505	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter, 100 lbs.	412,112	23,611	23,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese, 100 lbs.	23,579	27,813	27,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard, 100 lbs.	1,120,319	1,120,319	1,120,319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour, 100 lbs.	230,352	230,352	230,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosin, 100 lbs.	30,361	30,361	30,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, leaf &c.	5,342,813	5,342,813	5,342,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale, 1871.	88,039,480	88,039,480	88,039,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Values, 1872.	74,925,714	74,925,714	74,925,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Values, 1871.	88,039,480	88,039,480	88,039,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

### Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1872, and for the corresponding period in 1871:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1872.	Since time 1871.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1872.	Same time 1871.
China, Glass and the ware—				Metals, &c.—			
China	231	11,626	10,465	Hardware	350	4,900	3,475
Earthenware	853	3,292	1,421	Lead, pipes	331	4,041	4,359
Glass	17,016	47,355	51,502	Lead, pipes, &c.	29,716	682,157	679,935
China bags	332	1,562	1,562	Lead, pipes, &c.	9,141	200,891	382,919
Glass plate	333	5,626	4,214	Steel	5,881	1,348,151	1,348,151
Buttons	194	4,113	7,553	Tin, boxes	6,195	132,016	136,016
Coal, tons	3,685	50,034	70,400	Tin, slabs, lbs.	25,359	6,656,711	671,668
Cocoa bags	2,328	1,562	1,562	Sugar, hds., tea	166,639	5,044,481	3,302,514
Coffee, bags	15,035	97,834	722,295	Sugar, hds., tea	2,968	25,441	90,292
Co. to, boxes	545	6,342	3,483	Sugar, hds., tea	2,964	362,087	353,166
Drugs, &c.				Sugar, hds., tea			
Bia, Peruvian		26,290	17,519	Sugar, hds., tea		5,968	7,010
Rice powders	977	19,533	18,408	Tobacco	2,71	8,653	821,909
Bristle, tons	1,811	13,978	76	Tobacco	5,73	43,163	34,990
Cocoa bags	332	1,562	1,562	Wines, &c.	89	5, 98	27,097
Crea n Tartar	65	1,435	1,915	Wines, &c.	1,961	11,74	11,74
Gambier		31,261	6,161	Champagne, bks.	1,658	12,765	47,385
Gum, Arabic	142	3,565	2,919	Wines	1,658	12,765	47,385
Indigo, &c.	223	15,549	5,045	Wines	1,658	12,765	47,385
Madder	54	2,615	1,909	Arti les reported			
O. is, essential	35	483	243	by value—			
O. Olive	549	39,619	29,619		\$11,954	1,801,671	1,291,134
Opium	31	969	1,179	Cloves	4,758	6, 07	6, 07
So-la bi-carb.		56,714	71,008	Fancy goods	45,732	1,003,338	666, 8
Soda sal.	759	30,952	35,252	Fish	4,071	215,006	199,811
Soda, salt	1,223	91,528	91,528	Lemons	33,573	47,996	506
Flax	782	8,974	5,746	Oranges	53	1,313, 6	1,123, 6
Furs	189	9,521	4,510	Nuts	13,155	614, 40	614, 40
Gunny cloth	204	10,614	4, 146	Nuts	13,155	614, 40	614, 40
Hemp, bales	73	11,939	51,835	Hides undressed	291,396	1,783, 73	7,811, 100
Hides, &c.				Hides undressed	6, 339	598, 3	598, 3
Hides, dressed	483	14,679	12,812	Cassia	502,508	368, 80	368, 80
India rubber	298	31,995	27,193	Pinger		27, 118	57, 133
Ivory	4	2, 544	2, 457	Pepper		409, 54	115, 35
Jewelry				Pepper		112, 212	186, 05
Watches	112	2,708	3,419	Woods		13, 016	235, 123
Unseed	75	341	993	Woods		13, 016	235, 123
Molasses	663	100, 119	123, 129	Mastic		5, 104	314, 965
				Mahogany		11, 973	16, 540
							82, 619

**Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since January 1.**

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1 and for the same time in 1871, have been as follows :

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '17.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '17.
Ashes, pkgs.	215	1,777	4,804	Oil cake, pkgs....	4,719	958,572	27,711
Breads, un-				Oil, lard, .....	1,461	4,574	917
Flour, bbls.	52,783	1,539,142	2,045,959	Provision.....	2,635	61,780	43,515
Wheat, bu.	230,512	1,811,462	9,776,710	Batter, pkgs....	10,651	370,743	264,274
Corn.....	1,104,490	2,163,178	16,726,708	Cheese.....	85,576	879,514	310,247
Oats.....	712,724	800,726	4,375,319	Butter, pkgs....	1,167	248,439	117,813
Eye.....	36	394	62	Canned.....	4,114	321,365	298,558
Barley, &c.	59,826	1,536,361	659,985	Eggs.....	6,177	8,761	133,063
Grass seed, c.		241,170	141,024	Pork.....	1,183	18,063	15,000
Hay.....	6,167	81,717	1,021,775	Lard, pkgs....	517	254,131	161,251
Poss.....	30	167,235	91,21	Lard, kegs.....	914	17,188	14,889
C. mea, bbls.	3,950	121,727	181,775	Starch, pkgs....	9	1,531	1,531
Cotton, bales.	2,094	33,656	63,1	Starch, pkgs....	5,836	211,741	161,629
Wool, bales.	8	3,518	98	Searine.....	235	5,620	13,287
Hides..... No.	10,450	579,499	279,825	Sugar, hds., &c.	51	5,613	6,240
Hops, bales.	187	7,045	30,570	Tallow, pkgs....	619	12,026	13,875
Leather, skins.	177	2,297,777	1,713,575	Tobacco, pkgs....	4,009	170,126	175,772
M. classes, nds.		31,454	41,753	Tobacco, hds....	1,694	51,042	71,925
Nava, St. res-				Wool, bales.....	2,551	16,029	95,195
Wool, bales.	395	6,621	4,975	Dressed hogs, No.		80,248	90,713
Solits, turp.	3,104	47,525	87,565				
Rosin.....	20,393	398,54	295,666				
Tar.....	345	23,088	13,249				
Resin.....	345	5,633	13,249				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 23, 1872.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening Aug. 23. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 3,228 bales against 2,472 bales last week, 1,178 bales the previous week, and 2,117 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 2,716,696 bales against 4,002,461 bales for the same period of 1870-71, showing a decrease since September 1 this year of 1,285,765 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1871 are as follows:

RECEIPTS		RECEIPTS		
Rec'd this week at—		Rec'd this week at—		
1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	
New Orleans..... bales	512	2,730	Florida..... bales.	2
Mobile.....	43	3 4	North Carolina.....	52
Charleston.....	18	1 1	Virginia.....	3
Savannah.....	174	353		
Texas.....	1,740	2,34	Total receipts.....	4,238
Tennessee &c.....	2 7	1 5 4	Decrease this year.....	7,8

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 5,570 bales, of which 5,570 were to Great Britain, none to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 57,273 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night :

Week ending Aug. 23.	Exported to—			Total this week.	Same w <sup>k</sup> 1871.	Stock.	
	G. Brit.	France	Contin <sup>t</sup>			1872.	1871.
New Orleans.....	....	....	....	....	5,195	6,900	28,800
Mobile.....	....	....	....	....	735	735	2,600
Charleston.....	....	....	....	....	5,711	7,271	2,700
Savannah.....	....	....	....	....	564	564	3,500
Texas.....	....	....	....	....	73,840	73,840	9,000
New York.....	5,570	....	....	5,570	8,945	32,121	46,500
Other ports.....	....	....	....	....	193	10,000	12,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>14,838</b>		<b>57,773</b>	<b>105,500</b>
Since Sept. 1.	1,456,447	189,549	314,448	1,954,439	8,132,533	....	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 8,768 bales, while the stocks to-night are 48,556 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Aug. 16, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1				C'est- wise Ports.	Stock
	1871.	1870.	Great Britain	France	Other For'gn	Total.		
New Orleans .....	938,981	1411,223	568,517	140,666	179,793	888,976	196,625	6,307
Mobile .....	293,395	399,265	128,041	.....	159,349	197,341	157,616	9,747
Charleston .....	268,887	347,594	185,695	2,235	20,480	111,8-8	75,550	7,746
Savannah .....	14-6-22	726,110	179,142	39,053	77,598	295,798	1,034-4	988
Texas .....	190,931	309,805	102,879	5,25	12,411	113,855	33,748	21,622
New York .....	100,701	.....	150,825	1,065	8,266	367,196	.....	6,118
Florida .....	18,698	135,356	.....	.....	.....	18,698	18,698	.....
North Carolina .....	52,013	91,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,8-8	214
Virginia .....	213,798	340,154	3,861	.....	3,864	212,930	.....	214
Other ports .....	251,811	74,750	22,916	.....	6,746	29,162	.....	10,000
Total this year .....	1,714,468	.....	1,450,377	183,549	314,443	199,268	1,117,821	68,125
Total last year .....	.....	899,617	28-2,880	135,052	649,318	31,27,200	126,224	135,965

The market the past week has been variable. The last few days it has shown considerable firmness, and prices have, in fact, advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. as compared with last Friday, low middling uplands closing to-night at 21c. on the spot, and 20 5-16 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  for September to D-cember. During the first half of the week, however, the market ruled very dull, the sales of cotton on the spot the three days ending Tuesday night aggregating only 3,628 bales, mainly for consumption, and 16,200 bales for future delivery. But on Wednesday, with stronger accounts from Liverpool, there was a fair degree of activity for export, and prices improved  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. the demand for future delivery still continuing small, and prices were without general advance. On Thursday the market for spot cotton was again better, middling uplands closing at 22c., with a large business for export and consumption, but for future delivery there was less buoyancy; while cotton on the spot had advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. since Tuesday, the improvement in contracts was not more than 1-16 or  $\frac{1}{8}$  c. To-day the buoyancy was checked, influenced in part, probably, by the failure announced at London. There was less demand, and the close was irregular—firm for spots, but some decline in contracts, and less activity generally. The prices for futures last reported were (basis low middling) 20 5-16c. for September, 19 5-16c. for October, 18 13-16c. for November, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for December, and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for January. The total sales of this description for the week are 40,600 bales, including—free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 11,558 bales, including 4,122 for export, 7,220 for consumption, 116 for speculation, and 100 in transit. Of the above, — bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations to-day

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	17 @	17 @	17 @	17 @
Good Ordinary.....	19½ @	19½ @	19½ @	19½ @
Low Middling.....	21 @	21 @	21 @	21 @
Middling.....	22 @	22½ @	22½ @	22½ @
Good Middling.....	24 @	24½ @	24½ @	24½ @

Below we give the sales of spot and transit cotton and price of *Uplands* at this market each day of the past week :

	SALES.					PROFIT.				
	Expt.	Consump.	Percentage.	Trans.	Total.	Ord'y.	Ord'y.	Mid'y.	Ad'd.	
Saturday .....	373	445	...	...	818	16%	19%	30%	21%	
Monday .....	604	588	...	...	1,254	16%	19%	20%	21%	
Tuesday .....	362	1,194	...	...	1,556	17	19%	30%	21%	
Wednesday .....	1,651	1,140	57	100	2,918	17	19%	30%	21%	
Thursday .....	1,049	2,163	20	...	3,252	17	19%	21	22	
Friday .....	...	1,691	69	...	1,767	17	19%	21	22	
Total .....	4,132	7,220	116	100	11,558	...	...	...	...	

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board), have reached during the week 40,600 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

[illegible]

The following exchanges have been made during the week:

1/2 c.	paid to exchange	100 November for 100 October.
10-16c.	"	20 October for 200 September.
1c.	"	600 October for 600 September.
1 1/2 c.	"	500 November for 50 September.
1 3/4 c.	"	300 November for 30 September.
17-6c.	"	20 November for 20 September.
1 1/2 c.	"	1,000 December for 1,000 September.

**WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.**—There is increased complaint in our telegrams to-night of the prevalence of rust and the shedding of bolls, while the reports of the presence of and injury done by the army worm in Alabama are more emphatic. On the other hand, they have had rain in Texas, which, if it has been extensive enough, may help to improve the prospects in that State, which had begun to be less favorable on account of the drought. Our Galveston correspondent states that it has rained on two days there; picking is progressing finely, and the planters are marketing their cotton freely. There was an error last week in our statement of the weather at New Orleans. As the telegram reached us, it said that there had been rain on every day but one. Our correspondent telegraphs us this week that he



wrote the dispatch so that it read that it had rained on only one day. Our telegram from New Orleans to-night says that this week it has rained more than one-half the week—showers and heavy rainstorms. At Mobile it has rained on one day; crop accounts are said to be less favorable, as the army worm is reported to be everywhere, and doing much damage. To the same effect is our dispatch from Montgomery; it states that the worms have already done great injury; it has been warm and dry there all the week. Our Macon correspondent says it has rained there on one day this week; cotton is opening rapidly; the receipts of new cotton up to to-night have been thirteen bales against five bales last year. It has also rained on one day at Columbus in the earlier part of the week; much rust is reported on the grey lands; there has been no rain at Augusta; crop is promising; new cotton comes in slowly. At Savannah it has rained on three days the early part of the week; crop reports are said to be less favorable, though the reports of injury from caterpillars our correspondent believes to be exaggerated. They have had some showers at Charleston this week; the complaints of rust are becoming more extensive, and our correspondent believes it is spreading. At Memphis it has been warm and dry all the week. They are needing rain now; the plant is stated to be shedding, and the reports of the condition of the plant are less favorable. From Nashville our correspondents telegraph that the crop is developing very promisingly; that it looks better than it has for several years; the first bale of new cotton at Nashville was received yesterday by McAlister & Wheelless, of that place, and sold to the Tennessee Manufacturing Company at 27½c. The thermometer at Nashville has averaged 92; Memphis, 84; Charleston, 83; Savannah, 84; Columbus, 87; Montgomery, 91; and Galveston, 86.

**BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.**—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, the shipments from Bombay to Great Britain for the past week have been 3,000 bales and to the continent, 1,000 bales, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 500 bales. The movement since the first of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 23:

	Shipments this week to—			Shipments since Jan. 1 to—			Week's
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Total receipts.
1872.....	3,000	1,000	4,000	627,000	208,000	835,000	500
1871.....	1,900	1,000	2,900	678,000	307,000	985,000	4,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is an *increase* this year in the week's shipments to Great Britain of 2,000 bales, and that the total movement since Jan. 1 now shows a *decrease* in shipments of 150,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1871.

**GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.**—There has been a moderate jobbing demand for cloth during the past week, the supply offering is large, and the feeling is barely steady at the close. The sales are 1,500 rolls at 15½@16c., and 50 bales Borneo, at 15½c. currency. There is little or no demand for bags, and any quotation is quite nominal; no sales. Manila hemp has sold a little more freely, though the close is still dull. Since our last 4,602 bales sold at 11c., 90 days, and 500 bales on private terms. Jute butts are in fair demand, with sales of 3,000 bales at 2½@2¾c. currency, closing at the lower price.

**VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH.**—By cable we have to-night the stocks at the different European ports, the India cotton afloat for all of Europe, and the American afloat for each port as given below. From figures thus received, we have prepared the following table, showing the quantity of cotton in sight at this date (Aug. 23) of each of the two past seasons:

	1872.	1871.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales.	928,000	604,000
Stock in London.....	234,000	105,591
Stock in Havre.....	250,000	74,710
Stock in Marseilles.....	11,250	22,836
Stock in Bremen.....	31,000	53,026
Stock in Amsterdam.....	75,000	52,500
Stock at Antwerp.....	46,000	20,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	65,000	70,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	12,000	56,000
Afloat for Havre (American and Brazil).....	3,250	14,236
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	none	3,450
Afloat for Amsterdam (American).....	none	8,000
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe.....	282,000	552,849
Stock in United States ports.....	57,273	105,829
Stock in inland towns.....	4,977	12,970
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,999,750</b>	<b>1,755,997</b>

These figures indicate an *increase* in the cotton in sight to-night of 243, 53 bales compared with the same date of 1871.

**MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.**—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipmen's for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1871:

	Week ending Aug. 23, 1872.—			Week ending Aug. 25, '71.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	36	260	1,469	175	235	4,130
Columbus.....	13	59	114	79	43	1,691
Macon.....	10	62	401	62	77	1,329
Montgomery.....	15	144	199	177	232	1,753
Selma.....	12	15	92	55	239	584
Memphis.....	184	533	2,513	1,123	1,102	3,342
Nashville.....	4	200	189	64	227	141
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>4,977</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>12,970</b>

The above totals show that the interior stocks have *decreased* during the week 998 bales, and are to-night 7,993 bales *less* than

at the same period last year. The receipts have been 1,461 bales *less* than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 5,570 bales, against 7,688 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1871; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

#### Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1871

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	July 31.	Aug. 7.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 21.		
Liverpool.....	6,950	9,068	7,688	5,570	353,999	583,218
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,866	12,199
<b>Total to Gt. Britain</b> .....	<b>6,950</b>	<b>9,068</b>	<b>7,688</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>356,865</b>	<b>595,417</b>
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	946	5,760
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	605
<b>Total French</b> .....	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>6,365</b>
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,380	20,926
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	6,579
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,141	24,306
<b>Total to N. Europe.</b> .....	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>6,870</b>	<b>52,111</b>
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,463
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196	763
<b>Total Spain, &amp;c.</b> .....	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>3,226</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	<b>6,950</b>	<b>9,068</b>	<b>7,688</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>365,956</b>	<b>657,119</b>

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1871:

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	968	126,856	.....	41,515	.....	3,513	.....	137
Texas.....	100	48,303	.....	15,390	.....	3,676	.....	511
Savannah.....	38	96,170	.....	28,743	194	16,121	.....	10,410
Mobile.....	.....	1,647	.....	22,351	.....	692	.....	136
Florida.....	.....	9,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'th Carolina.....	683	137,372	.....	4,794	.....	9,900	194	9,530
N'th Carolina.....	53	40,117	.....	405	.....	2,959	17	7,948
Virginia.....	22	150,883	63	74,473	.....	.....	18	3,786
North'n Ports	.....	4,286	658	5,442	.....	.....	.....	735
Tennessee, &c.	174	106,180	.....	32,458	26	32,022	47	46,241
Foreign.....	630	9,534	.....	957	.....	1,943	.....	119
<b>Total this year</b> .....	<b>2,660</b>	<b>731,089</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>250,559</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>70,826</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>108,563</b>
<b>Total last year</b> .....	<b>5,531</b>	<b>1,086,510</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>393,768</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>65,873</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>131,658</b>

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per *latest mail* returns, have reached 5,570 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week:

	Total bales
New York—To Liverpool, per steamers Batavia, 177. City of Brook-	1 n, 386
Italy, 1,187. Atlantic, 1,195. Scotia, 1,107. Wisconsin, 1,518.	5,570

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Liverpool.	Total.
New York.....	5,570	5,570
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>5,570</b>

**GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.**—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 113½ and 115½, and the close was 113½. Foreign Exchange market is rather weak. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 108½@108½; short, 109½@109½, and Commercial, 107½@108½. Freights closed at ½d. by steam and 3-16d. by sail to Liverpool, &c. gold by steam and ½c. by sail to Havre, and ¾d. by steam to Hamburg.

#### BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.—5 P.M.—The market opened and closed quiet and steady to-day, with sales footing up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 61,000 bales of which 10,000 bales were taken for export and 3,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 928,000 bales, of which 239,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 216,000 bales of which 12,000 bales are American.

	Aug. 2.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 23.
Total sales.....	77,000	85,300	70,000	61,000
Sales for export.....	11,000	12,000	12,000	10,000
Sales on speculation.....	9,000	6,000	5,000	3,000
Total stock.....	985,000	936,000	918,000	928,000
Stock of American.....	292,000	268,000	251,000	239,000
Total afloat.....	240,000	251,000	234,000	216,000
American afloat.....	24,000	16,000	18,000	12,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Up'ds. 9½@.....	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½	9½@9½
Orleans. 10½@10½.....	10½@10½	10½@10½	10½@10½	10½@10½	10½@10½	10½@10½

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

**EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.**—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of August 10, states:

**LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.**—The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton, compared with those of last year:

	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & Fine.	Good & Same date 1871—
Sea Island.....	22	25 34	40 46 22 29 42
Florida.....	20	26 28	30 34 30 33 28





† Also, 93,935 mats

**Rice.**

Spices.			
Cassia, in cases... gold # lb. 28 @	Pepper, in bond..... (gold)	12 @	13
Cassia in mats..... d @ 31	do Sumatra & Singapore	17 @	20
Ginger, Race and Af. gold 10 1/2 @	Pimento, Jamaica..... (gold)	12 1/2 @	13
Mac... do 1 1/2 @ 17	do in bond..... do	7 1/2 @	7 1/2
Nutmegs, cases..... 90 @ 92 1/2	Cloves..... do	19 @	21
do cases Penang..... 92 1/2 @ 95	do in bond..... do	15 @	17
	Clove stems..... do	8 1/2 @	10 1/2

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Aug. 23, 1872

There has been a moderate increase in the business from first hands during the past week, but trade has undoubtedly been restricted by the excessive heat, which not only prevents buyers who are here from canvassing the market freely, but also has the effect of keeping back dealers in the interior who see little in the present temperature of the atmosphere to warrant them in laying in stocks for the fall distribution. The larger houses in the interior are purchasing with some freedom, and some of our local jobbers are laying in their supplies for the Fall trade, though as yet they find but a limited outlet for goods. While there is no apparent indication of a poor season's business, there is every reason for believing that the trade will be of a hand-to-mouth nature, and that the purchases of retailers will drag throughout the season. This is usually the case when a season opens late, and there is certainly every indication that the opening of the coming Autumn trade will be unusually late. The finances of the trade are in a healthy condition, and should the agricultural products be as successfully marketed as is now promised by every apparent indication, the aggregate business of the season will be fully up to the average.

**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.**—The market in first hands is fairly steady, and the position of most fabrics has varied but little since our last report. The market for the leading descriptions of cotton fabrics has softened somewhat, and occasional concessions are obtainable in first hands. Jobbers who are in a position to make concessions do so for the purpose of stimulating trade. Standard brown sheetings are fairly steady in first hands, and continue to be quoted at former rates. Sales are made by outside parties at a shade under the market. The tone of the market for all grades of brown cottons is rather unsettled, and the tendency is rather in buyers' favor, though no important decline is looked for, in view of the fact that the stock is unusually light for this period of the year. Bleached cottons are selling more freely, and rule firm on most grades. Canton flannels are selling moderately, but the market is without notable feature. Printing cloths are strong and unchanged, with a fair demand from printers. Prints are selling liberally at 11c. for standard dark fancies, and the market shows a good degree of firmness at this quotation. Other cottons are in moderate demand at unchanged prices.

**DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.**—The demand for woolens has been light during the past week, and prices have to be sustained by holders in the face of a dull and depressing general tone. There is some inquiry for fine fancy cassimeres, with sales making at fair prices, but in the medium and lower grades the absence of a general demand has left the market somewhat unsettled, and while holders quote about former figures, prices are to a great extent nominal. Faced goods and coatings are selling fairly, with a good degree of firmness prevailing, and the market wholly unchanged. Flannels have sold fairly since our last, but are drooping, and the transactions are at prices below the range of a month ago. Domestic shawls have sold well, and are fully sustained.

**FOREIGN GOODS.**—The market was quiet during the first part of the week, but later there has been rather more inquiry, and the feeling among holders is decidedly stronger. The interior trade is stocking up to some extent, and are canvassing the market with a view to making early selections. Dress goods have met the most activity thus far, and importers have effected considerable sale of the leading descriptions of staples and fancies. Silks are offered in a great variety of styles this season, and are likely to be a popular fabric. The imports are heavy and stocks are liberal, the offerings displayed being unusually varied and well assorted.

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers:

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.			
Width.	Price.	Width.	Price.
Agawam F. 36	11 1/2	Continental C 36	14
Albion A. 36	11 1/2	Dwight X. 36	11-11 1/2
Arctic B. 36	11	do Y. 36	12-12 1/2
Atlantic A. 36	14 1/2	do Z. 36	13-13 1/2
do D. 36	12 1/2	Indian Head 4-4	14 1/2
do H. 36	12 1/2	do 48 20-21	
Appleton A. 36	14 1/2	Ind'n Orchard	
do N. 30	12	A. 40 14-14 1/2	
Augusta 36	13-15	do C. 37	13
Bedford R. 30	10	do BB. 33	12
Boott O. 34	12	do W. 30	11
do S. 40	13 1/2	Laconia O. 39 13-14	
do W. 48	16 1/2	do B. 37	13
Commonwealth		do E. 36	12 1/2
O. 27	6 1/2	Lawrence A. 36	12 1/2
		do D. 36	14
		do XX 36	15-15 1/2
		do LL 36	14-14 1/2

## Brown Drills.

Width.	Price.
Appleton.....	15 1/2
Hamilton.....	15 1/2
do blue.....	19
Laconia.....	15 1/2
Lyman H.....	15 1/2
Massachusetts G.....	18 1/2
Pepperell.....	15 1/2
Stark A.....	15 1/2
Swift.....	15 1/2

## Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Width.	Price.
Amoskeag 46	18 1/2
do 42	16 1/2
do A. 36	15 1/2
Androskog 36	16 1/2
gin L. 36	16 1/2
Barnetts 36	13 1/2
do 31	12
do 31	12
Bates 45	19
do XX. 36	18
do BB. 36	16
do B. 33	14
Blackstone 36	15
Boott B. 36	15 1/2
do C. 33	14 1/2
do O. 30	12 1/2
Ellerton WS 4	14 1/2
Fruit of the	
Loom 36	17
Gr't Falls Q. 36	16
do S. 31	12 1/2
do A. 32	14 1/2
do M. 32	13 1/2
Lonsdale. 36	17
do Cambric 36	23
N. Y. Mills 36	21
Pepperell 6-4	30
do 8-4	32 1/2
do 9-4	37 1/2
do 10-4	42 1/2
do 11-4	47 1/2
Pocasset F. 33	11
Utica 5-4	25 1/2
do Noy 6-4	25 1/2
do 9-4	52 1/2
do 10-4	57 1/2
do 4-4	19
do heavy 36	18 1/2
do XX 10-4	57 1/2
Wamsutta. 45	26
do 40 3/4	25
do XX 36	19

## Prints.

Bartletts...	36	16
do ....	33	13
do ....	31	12
Bates .....	45	19
do XX..	36	18
do BB..	36	16
do B.	33	14

## Glazed Cambrics.

AA.....	39	15
Boott B....	36	15
do C....	33	14
do O....	30	12
Ellerton WS	4-4	14
Fruit of the		
Loom.....	36	17

## Brown Drills.

Width.	Price.
Appleton.....	15 1/2
Hamilton.....	15 1/2
do blue.....	19
Laconia.....	15 1/2
Lyman H.....	15 1/2
Massachusetts G.....	18 1/2
Pepperell.....	15 1/2
Stark A.....	15 1/2
Swift.....	15 1/2

## Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Width.	Price.
Amoskeag 46	18 1/2
do 42	16 1/2
do A. 36	15 1/2
Androskog 36	16 1/2
gin L. 36	16 1/2
Barnetts 36	13 1/2
do 31	12
do 31	12
Bates 45	19
do XX. 36	18
do BB. 36	16
do B. 33	14
Blackstone 36	15
Boott B. 36	15 1/2
do C. 33	14 1/2
do O. 30	12 1/2
Ellerton WS 4	14 1/2
Fruit of the	
Loom 36	17
Gr't Falls Q. 36	16
do S. 31	12 1/2
do A. 32	14 1/2
do M. 32	13 1/2
Lonsdale. 36	17
do Cambric 36	23
N. Y. Mills 36	21
Pepperell 6-4	30
do 8-4	32 1/2
do 9-4	37 1/2
do 10-4	42 1/2
do 11-4	47 1/2
Pocasset F. 33	11
Utica 5-4	25 1/2
do Noy 6-4	25 1/2
do 9-4	52 1/2
do 10-4	57 1/2
do 4-4	19
do heavy 36	18 1/2
do XX 10-4	57 1/2
Wamsutta. 45	26
do 40 3/4	25
do XX 36	19

## Prints.

do	....	4-4	11
do	heavy	36	11
do	XX	10-4	5
Wamsutta..		45	26
do	....	40½	22
do	....	36	—
do	YY	36	11

## Glazed Cambrics.

American .....	11-1
Amoskeag .....	1
Bedford .....	
Coheco. ....	1
Garner & Co. ....	1
Gloucester .....	1

## Brown Drills.

Width.	Price.
Appleton.....	15 1/2
Hamilton.....	15 1/2
do blue.....	19
Laconia.....	15 1/2
Lyman H.....	15 1/2
Massachusetts G.....	18 1/2
Pepperell.....	15 1/2
Stark A.....	15 1/2
Swift.....	15 1/2

## Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Width.	Price.
Amoskeag 46	18 1/2
do 42	16 1/2
do A. 36	15 1/2
Androskog 36	16 1/2
gin L. 36	16 1/2
Barnetts 36	13 1/2
do 31	12
do 31	12
Bates 45	19
do XX. 36	18
do BB. 36	16
do B. 33	14
Blackstone 36	15
Boott B. 36	15 1/2
do C. 33	14 1/2
do O. 30	12 1/2
Ellerton WS 4	14 1/2
Fruit of the	
Loom 36	17
Gr't Falls Q. 36	16
do S. 31	12 1/2
do A. 32	14 1/2
do M. 32	13 1/2
Lonsdale. 36	17
do Cambric 36	23
N. Y. Mills 36	21
Pepperell 6-4	30
do 8-4	32 1/2
do 9-4	37 1/2
do 10-4	42 1/2
do 11-4	47 1/2
Pocasset F. 33	11
Utica 5-4	25 1/2
do Noy 6-4	25 1/2
do 9-4	52 1/2
do 10-4	57 1/2
do 4-4	19
do heavy 36	18 1/2
do XX 10-4	57 1/2
Wamsutta. 45	26
do 40 3/4	25
do XX 36	19

## Prints.

Red Cross.....	11-11 1/2
Victory H.....	10

**IMPORTATION**

## Glazed Cambrics.

The importation  
August 22, 1872, and  
have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION

## Brown Drills.

Width.	Price.
Appleton.....	15 1/2
Hamilton.....	15 1/2
do blue.....	19
Laconia.....	15 1/2
Lyman H.....	15 1/2
Massachusetts G.....	18 1/2
Pepperell.....	15 1/2
Stark A.....	15 1/2
Swift.....	15 1/2

## Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Width.	Price.
Amoskeag 46	18 1/2
do 42	16 1/2
do A. 36	15 1/2
Androskog 36	16 1/2
gin L. 36	16 1/2
Barnetts 36	13 1/2
do 31	12
do 31	12
Bates 45	19
do XX. 36	18
do BB. 36	16
do B. 33	14
Blackstone 36	15
Boott B. 36	15 1/2
do C. 33	14 1/2
do O. 30	12 1/2
Ellerton WS 4	14 1/2
Fruit of the	
Loom 36	17
Gr't Falls Q. 36	16
do S. 31	12 1/2
do A. 32	14 1/2
do M. 32	13 1/2
Lonsdale. 36	17
do Cambric 36	23
N. Y. Mills 36	21
Pepperell 6-4	30
do 8-4	32 1/2
do 9-4	37 1/2
do 10-4	42 1/2
do 11-4	47 1/2
Pocasset F. 33	11
Utica 5-4	25 1/2
do Noy 6-4	25 1/2
do 9-4	52 1/2
do 10-4	57 1/2
do 4-4	19
do heavy 36	18 1/2
do XX 10-4	57 1/2
Wamsutta. 45	26
do 40 3/4	25
do XX 36	19

## Prints.

Total .. .. .	11-11 1/2
Add ent'd for consum	10
Total thrown upon m	9
ENTERE	
Manufactures of wool	10 1/2
do	11 1/2
do mourning	11
Lodi	10 1/2
Manchester	12
Merrimac D. k	11 1/2
do pk and pur	13
do Shirting	11 1/2
Pacific	11 1/2
Richmond's	11 1/2-12
Simpson 2d Moun	11 1/2
do black & white	11 1/2
Sprague's fancies	11 1/2
Hamilton	11 1/2-13

## Glazed Cambrics.

do	sil
do	flax
Miscellaneous dry g	
Total	.....
Add ent'd for consum	

## Brown Drills.

Width.	Price.
Appleton.....	15 1/2
Hamilton.....	15 1/2
do blue.....	19
Laconia.....	15 1/2
Lyman H.....	15 1/2
Massachusetts G.....	18 1/2
Pepperell.....	15 1/2
Stark A.....	15 1/2
Swift.....	15 1/2

## Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Width.	Price.
Amoskeag 46	18 1/2
do 42	16 1/2
do A. 36	15 1/2
Androskog 36	16 1/2
gin L. 36	16 1/2
Barnetts 36	13 1/2
do 31	12
do 31	12
Bates 45	19



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Eight Per Cent. Gold  
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND  
BONDS

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RAILWAY OF INDIANA.

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Present price for a limited number of Bonds now remaining unsold, 97½ and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on written or personal application.

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TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING  
over nearly the entire length of 400 miles.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE AT  
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We regard these Bonds now as one of the cheapest securities on this market, and with a better prospect for an advance in price in the future than any offering. Pamphlets giving full particulars may be had on application.

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BRANCH (No. 34 Old Bond Street,  
OFFICES (Nos. 159 & 160 Tottenham Court Road,  
(No. 25 Ludgate Hill.

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Paid-up Capital - - - 500,000  
Reserved Fund - - - 110,000

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sion.

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sion; Collections made; Business Paper Negotiated.

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road Stocks and Bonds, and other  
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GOLD,  
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Interest on Deposits,

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SOUTTER & Co.,

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or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with  
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ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.  
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.  
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